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SOVIET SCIENTISTS

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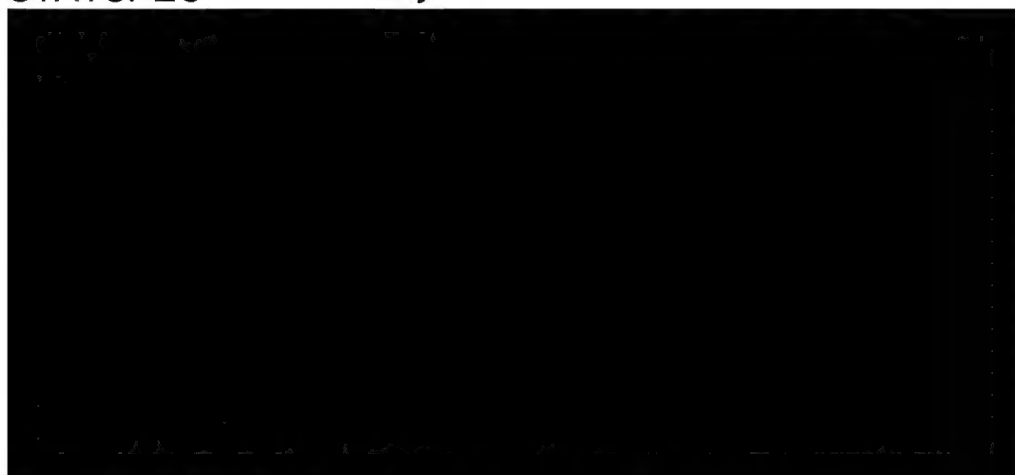
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Soviet Scientists and Scientific Organizations

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SOVIET SCIENTISTS AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS (145)

CONTENTS

I. Academies of Sciences	1
USSR	1
Republics	3
II. Medicine and Health	12
Republics	12
III. Activities of Scientific Organizations	14
IV. Criticism and Commentary	16
V. Awards, Contests, Appointments, and Personalities	25
VI. Obituaries	31
VII. Foreign Scientific Cooperation	51
VIII. New Organizations	56
IX. Conferences	60
X. Miscellaneous	64
XI. Organizational Briefs	66
XII. East Europe	94

I. ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE

USSR

1. USSR

IVAKHNOV, A.

THE YEAR OF GREAT SCIENCE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 75 p 3

[Text] At the Moscow House of Scientists, the annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened. The introduction was read by Academy President Academician M. Keldysh. He told about the most substantial advances in the natural and social sciences in 1974.

In the elapsed year, he noted, aerospace research was continued using automatic devices. As a result of the flights of MARS-4, MARS-5 and MARS-6 a wealth of data has been received about that planet. A large complex of research was performed using the LUNA-22 automatic space station. Two long-term orbital science stations, SALYUT-3 and SALYUT-4 were launched. On board SALYUT-3 Cosmonauts P. Popovich and Yu. Artyukhin worked for 15 days and nights. The crew of SALYUT-4, A. Gubarev and G. Grechko, carried out a vast month-long research program of research, observation and

1/5

USSR

IVAKHNOV, A., IZVESTIYA, 5 Mar 75 p 3

experimentation. International collaboration in the "Interkosmos" program is continuing to expand. Entering the final stage is the training of crews for the combined manned space flights of SOYUZ and APOLLO.

The RATAN-600 radiotelescope has been accepted for experimental use. Important findings have been obtained in several directions of theoretical mathematics. A great advance in nuclear physics is the discovery at the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna of the 106th element.

New fields are appearing in science. In recent years, physics acquired acoustoelectronics and acoustooptics which are involved with the study of the interaction of mechanical vibrations in a solid body with flows of electrons and electromagnetic waves. In the past year, interesting results were obtained in this field of science especially by specialists of the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics and the Physicotechnical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Institute of High Pressure Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences continued to develop its experimental base and achieved record stationary pressures in the millions of atmospheres. At the Institute of Atomic Energy, assembly is being completed on

2/5

USSR

IVAKHNOV, A., IZVESTIYA, 5 Mar 75 p 3

largest unit in the world, TOKAMAK-10, which makes it possible to verify scientific premises necessary to design a thermonuclear reactor with a positive thermal energy output.

Chemistry is now faced with improvement of current and creation of new technologies. M. V. Keldysh cited examples of work in this field done in 1974. Thus research done at the Institute of Problems of Materials Handling of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences brought about the creation of the technology of combining the most varied materials, including diamond and cubic boron nitride with metals, soldering of metal and glass, various graphite-based ceramics and materials, carbides, borides, and others. At the Institute of Solid State Physics a number of super-pure metals were produced containing impurities beyond the sensitivity of chemical methods. At the Institute of Catalysis of the Siberian Department of the Academy, more than 20 industrial catalysts were discovered and/or improved.

Much attention has been given to research on biology at the cell and molecular levels. At the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry the decoding of the amino acid sequence of two proteins was completed. The Institute of Plant Physiology of the Academy together with the Institute of Botany of the Ukrainian Academy produced new hybrid plant forms.

3/5

USSR

IVAKHNOV, A., IZVESTIYA, 5 Mar 75 p 3

The Academy's President noted several studies on geology which are of great national economic value. Based on a study of the geological structure of the Western Siberian plate by geologists and geophysicists of the Siberian Department of the Academy together with specialists of USSR Ministry of Geology, the hypothesis was advanced that petroleum and gas might be found in layers of Paleozoic age. In the current year hypotheses were confirmed by the revelation of new deposits in the Novosibirsk and Tomsk oblasts.

An important place in the study of economists has been held by the study of improvement in the economic mechanism. In collaboration with workers of the Kamsk Vehicle Plant and "Urals Elektrot'yazhmash", hypotheses have been developed on planning a control structure of a large national-economic complex.

In history, three volumes of the fundamental "History of the Second World War" were of note; these were prepared by the Institute of Military History of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Communist Party's Central Committee, and the Institutes of General History and USSR History of the Academy of Sciences.

The Academy of Sciences gave much attention to the use of results of scientific research in practice. In 1974 in the country's national economy about 620

4/5

USSR

IVAKHINOV, A., IZVESTIYA, 5 Mar 75 p 3

scientific-research studies of the Academy's institutes were incorporated. In concluding his speech, the Academy's President expressed the conviction that the scientists of our land will this year achieve new successes in the development of science, acceleration of technical progress and evolution of culture in response to the Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to the party and the Soviet people.

After the introduction, the Academy's highest awards were given--gold medals and prizes to noted scientists. Delivering the annual report on the Academy's activity was Acting Chief Scientific Secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Corresponding Member G. Skryabin. He told of the planning of socialist competition for the successful performance of plans of research and acceleration of the incorporation of science advances into the practice of the communist structure. The speaker then reported on the scientific-organizational activity of the Academy Presidium, and also its sections and divisions. After the annual report, it was discussed. The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences is continuing its work.

5/5

Republics

2. USSR

AZERINFORM [Azerbaijdzhan News Agency]

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AZERBAJDZHAN ACADEMY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Mar 75 p 2

[Text] The Annual General Assembly of the Azerbaydzhan Academy of Sciences was held on 12 Marc. 1975.

The meeting was opened by an address delivered by President of the Republic Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. B. Abdullayev.

"The past year," said the speaker, "was marked by new achievements of the Soviet people in Communist construction and in the realization of the Program of Peace, which is purposefully being carried out by the Soviet Government and personally by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This fruitful activity creates favorable conditions for the development and unification of efforts for the solution of topical problems of the present, and rational exploitation of natural resources of our planet.

1/6

USSR

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 14 Mar 75 p 2

Big successes were scored in the past year by the working masses of Azerbaydzhan. In recognition of services rendered and the heroic labor of the working class, the kolkhozes, and creative intelligentsia of the Republic, Azerbaydzhan was awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League.

Together with Republic workers of industrial enterprises and agriculture in the decisive year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, considerable successes were also achieved by the scientists of Azerbaydzhan. These successes are attested by the fact that the most important achievements of Soviet science include 67 research works realized in our Republic in the past year. This is the best index ever achieved by the activity of the Azerbaydzhan Academy of Sciences."

Comrade Abdullayev mentioned the most important achievements of the Republic scientists. They include investigation at the molecular and cellular level of preparations containing selenium and their application in science and technology; development and study of the mechanism of action of additives and their compositions to motor and transmission oils as well as of the complex technique in planning the working multi-layer petroleum and gas deposits. Republic mathematicians have developed a spectral theory of operators of multiplication in space of linear representations, and a new

USSR

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 14 Mar 75 p 2

theorem was proven on the multiple completeness in the sense of M. V. Keldysh's intrinsic elements of operator beams. Physicists of Azerbaydzhan, together with their colleagues from a number of institutes of the country, proposed new high-temperature thermoelectric materials with exceptionally high thermoelectric efficiency. The work of astronomers of the Shemakha Astrophysical Observatory was marked by considerable theoretical attainments. Cyberneticians of the Republic have worked out a complex of programs which make it possible to considerably improve the automation of control of the work of oil wells.

Physiological-biotechnical norms for breeding and growing herbivorous fishes in Azerbahdzhan were investigated and introduced into production. Geneticists and plant breeders have developed a number of hybrids of wheat and rye and created a new variety of cotton. Botanists selected 17 species of grassy plants for arid areas.

Historians worked fruitfully in the social sciences and completed the first part of the "Outlines of the History of Working Class of the Azerbaydzhan SSR". This is the first generalizing work of the history of the Republic's proletariat. A number of works were written on problems related to economic thought, linguistics, etc.

3/6

USSR

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 14 Mar 75 p 2

"The Azerbaydzhani scientists, in response to the Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee and Party to the Soviet People," reaffirmed Comrade Abdullayev in the name of the participants of the meeting, "will work with inexhaustible energy and will spread socialist competition for the early fulfillment of 1975 plans and will befittingly complete the Five-Year Program."

A report on the activity of the Azerbaydzhani Academy of Sciences in 1974 was delivered by T. N. Shakhtakhtinskiy, member of the Presidium of the Republic Academy of Sciences. In the enterprises of Azerbaydzhani and beyond its boundaries, said his report, are being introduced into production 99 works executed in the scientific institutions of the Academy. Fifty-four works with an overall economic effect of 20 million rubles were given to production. In the past year two specialized experimental plants were created at the Institute of Petrochemical Processes and at the Institute of Physics, which undoubtedly will contribute to accelerating the introduction of laboratory achievements into the national economy.

The elaboration of a prognostic plan for 1976-1990 for all of Azerbaydzhani has been completed and was taken into account by the USSR Academy of Sciences and Gosplan USSR. In drawing up long-term plans for the development of technological progress and fundamental sciences in the Soviet Union.

4/c

USSR

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 14 Mar 75 p 2

More progressive complex principles were widely introduced in the execution of scientific research works. Likewise over 60 complex works were carried out both by the joint efforts of the institutes of our Republic and the scientific institutions of many cities of the Soviet Union, as well as along the lines of CMEA in cooperation with scientific centers of socialist countries. Work was conducted on investigating the properties of selenium in various fields of biological science, medicine, and agriculture. Physicists and geologists worked on physical foundations and methodical techniques for solving problems connected with the earth's crust and the upper mantle, and geographers, geologists, and botanists investigated the Caspian Sea in order to prognosticate its biological productivity. "However," stressed the speaker, "serious shortcomings are also present in the scientific and scientific-organizational activity of Academy institutions. Deadlines for the introduction of completed works into production unaccountably are being delayed, and the training of scientific cadres has a rather unfavorable outlook. The concentration of the efforts of Republic scientists to elaborate the most topical problems of the national economy is still rather small."

In the debate elicited by the report participated Academicians of the Azerbaydzhani Academy of Sciences G. F. Sultanov, V. R. Volobuyev, M. A. Useynov, and M. G. Abutalybov, Minister of Health of the Republic G. M. Abdullayev, Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences Kh. S. Mamedov, and others.

5/5

USSR

BAKINSKY RABOCHNY, 14 Mar 75 p 2

The meeting approved the report on the activity of the Academy of Sciences in 1974.

The collective of the Order of Labor Red Banner Institute of Physics was presented a Transient Red Banner for its victory in a socialist competition of the past year between scientific institutions of the Academy. A group of scientists of the Republic was presented with medals of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. At the evening meeting reports were delivered by Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences E. Yu. Salayev on "The New Modulators and Deflectors using Semiconductors" and Doctor of Chemical Sciences P. G. Rustamov on "Preparation and Investigation of New Inorganic Materials based on Rare and Rare-Earth Elements."

Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaydzhan Council of Ministers K. A. Guseynov participated in the work of the Assembly.

In the foyer of the Academy an exhibition of achievements of the scientists of Azerbaydzhan in the past year was organized.

6/6

3. USSR

REPORT BY ACADEMICIAN B. YE. PATON

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Mar 75 p 2

[Text] Our meeting, the speaker said, is taking place at a time when the Soviet people, in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm, have begun the final year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and will mark this year with new important achievements in all fields of communal production, science, and culture. Having enthusiastically received the CPSU Central Committee appeal to the Party and the Soviet people, the collective of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which numbers many thousands, is doing its best to fulfill and overfulfill the 1975 plans and socialist pledges for scientific research.

While accomplishing tasks set for Soviet science by the 24th CPSU Congress, the Academy's scientists last year attained significant results in many branches of fundamental sciences and did a great deal to apply the results of research in the national economy. The Academy has grown both in quantity and quality, and its material-technical basis has strengthened. At present it has 81 scientific research establishments with a staff of more than 56,000, including 12,000 scientific associates. The latter number includes 807 Doctors, 5,378 Candidates of Sciences, 120 Academicians and 175 Corresponding Members.

1/11

20 Jun 75

7
REF: SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

The Academy's establishments worked on 256 problems and research operations involved nearly 2,000 subjects. The Academy applied 524 papers, received more than 2,000 decisions on the issue of invention certificates, and published nearly 500 monographs and collections. Academician A. V. Kirsanov received a Lenin Prize for important research in organic chemistry. A large group of scientists won 1974 USSR and Ukrainian State Prizes, and many scientific papers were distinguished with medals and certificates.

The President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences emphasized that the republic's scientists are taking an active part in the study of important and complex problems concerning the entire country. He spoke at length about the further development of scientific cooperation with the establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the academies of all fraternal republics. This cooperation has gathered further momentum in connection with the 250th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The speaker pointed out that the significant research work performed by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in major fields of knowledge has contributed toward speeding up the rates of scientific-technical progress in our country. In particular, the speaker dealt with the fruitful work of mathematicians, the steadily growing role of mathematics in science and in the lives of society, and the need to continue and

2/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

expand the application of mathematical methods in the national economy. The cyberneticists have applied the results of a number of works involving the mathematical and physicotechnological principles of the automation of computer design and construction, machine complexes with developed programming systems have been created, and a mathematical device has been developed to accomplish qualitatively new tasks in designing electronic computers and devices. It is important to exert more efforts to develop modern automated control systems for various technological processes.

Scientist-mechanics were first in the Soviet Union to study durable strength and creep of heatproof alloys under specific conditions. They have developed methods to ascertain the technological parameters of mining and transport equipment for mining useful minerals. At the same time, a number of scientific and scientific-technical problems still call for urgent settlement, including the struggle against sudden coal and gas discharges, the development of good mining combines, and the elimination of manual work in a number of underground operations.

Physics ranks among scientific branches making the most substantial contribution toward present-day technical progress. The results of fundamental research in that field provide a scientific basis for accomplishing many Five-Year tasks. Particularly the

3/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

physicists have developed a general consistent theory concerning the structures of heavy nuclei. A phenomenon has been discovered and studied offering a chance to obtain new materials which are nonexistent under natural conditions. A great deal has been done in radiophysics and the physics of electronic processes. A new scientific direction has been shaped in ultra high-frequency electronics, and a new class of electrovacuum diffractive radiation generators has been developed.

The speaker and scientists taking part in the debate emphasized the need to deal with problems involving the fuel and power complex, in particular atomic power production, the application of the results of nuclear physical research in the national economy, the development of new strong structural materials, etc.

Geologists and geophysicists concentrated their efforts on discovering regularities in the formation and occurrence of useful mineral deposits and developing practical recommendations for their prospecting. They have completed the study of the construction of deep layers in the earth's crust of the Ukraine and completed prognoses for prospecting rich iron ore deposits deep under the surface of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Highly important are the results of research work in the artificial replenishing and conservation of underground waters in a number of regions in the republic. The general

4/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

meeting pointed out the need to more intensively develop methods for the complex utilization of natural resources.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress is largely being determined by the development of new progressive technologies and technical processes. A great role in accomplishing this task belongs to material scientists. They have developed theoretical principles and methods to obtain new highly resistant, heat and rust proof materials, have offered a new method to refine and speed up the process of smelting ferrocement alloys with the assistance of liquid oxygen, as well as technology to produce sheet bars and slabs with full programmed automation. A unique assembly line has been introduced for contact welding of gear boxes for powerful diesel locomotives, and technology for the lasting fusion of large-size rotor blades for large turbogenerators. Particular attention must be paid also in the future to the improvement of existing and development of new methods of the treatment and welding of materials.

A major factor in further national economic development lies in power production. The settlement of its problems are closely associated with fundamental and applied research in the natural sciences. The Academy's scientists have studied working

5/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

circuits in steam turbines and worked out methods to reckon processes taking place in turbogenerators at atomic power plants and to increase the reliability of large aggregates. At the meeting it was emphasized that the scientists should exert more efforts to settle long-term problems concerning power production, to reduce the costs and increase the reliability of thermoelectric power stations, and to improve long-distance power relay lines.

The chemists have worked fruitfully. They have developed the technology of obtaining electrochemical coating materials with high rustproof properties for steel products, as well as a method to purify water from phosphororganic compounds. More attention should be paid to work aimed at further chemicalization of the national economy, particularly to the production of fertilizers and means for plant protection, to the development of new building materials, to the development of chemistry for domestic purposes, and so forth.

The importance of research in the biological sciences is constantly growing. The mechanism of ion transportation through the membranes of nerve cells has been studied, and a possibility has been ascertained to substantially influence biosynthesical processes in organisms. Scientists have successfully dealt with problems concerning

6/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

the introduction and acclimatization of plants and their application for air purification in industrial areas, for covering waste heaps, enterprise sites, and localities with greenery. At the same time the need was emphasized to intensify biological research in fields which are of importance for farming, medicine, industry, and environment conservation.

As far as social sciences are concerned, a great deal has been done to raise the level and ideopolitical purposefulness of papers involving current problems of social development and to increase their effectiveness. Scientists have particularly studied the economic problems of a developed socialist society, natural trends in the scientific-technical revolution and the combination of its achievements with the advantages of socialism. Historians focused their attention on the development problems of a society of mature socialism, of friendship among the USSR peoples, of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, as well as on unmasking bourgeois and bourgeois-nationalist fabrications concerning the history of socialist and communist construction in our country. In their papers philosophers dealt with theoretical present-day problems and intensified the criticism of various forms of anticommunism and bourgeois philosophy. Jurists studied a number of important problems concerning the theory and history of the Soviet state and law, socialist democracy, discipline and legality in

7/11

20 Jun 75

10

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

our society. Problems involving the prosperity of Soviet socialist culture, the development of and interaction among languages in our country, international relations between Ukrainian Soviet culture and the cultures of the fraternal peoples of the USSR have been highlighted in works covering the theory of belles lettres, philology and art criticism.

The President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and those taking the floor in the debate pointed out that sociologists are now confronted with even more responsible tasks. Efforts should be made to deal with the current problems of our society's socioeconomic and spiritual development and the formation of the Soviet people as a new historical human community, give thorough treatment to the current problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, economics and law, show the advantages of the socialist way of life, and submit to well-grounded criticism of bourgeois and revisionist pseudo-scientific doctrines and conceptions.

The speaker and those taking part in the debate emphasized that major research directions are now being determined by the requirements of scientific-technical progress. For this reason their results should be assessed primarily from the point of view of their contribution toward raising the effectiveness of production.

8/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

Apart from the treatment of fundamental problems concerning natural, technical and social sciences, increasingly important are works directly dictated by the needs of industrial and agricultural construction.

In connection with this, in recent years the Academy's activity has been considerably reformed. Its relations with production have significantly strengthened, the number of subjects dealt with on the basis of economic agreements has increased, and at the same time the rates of developing fundamental research have accelerated. Individual institutes are successfully working on and introducing progressive technological processes. However, the great and complex tasks for further national economic development call for intensification of this work and more effective application of research results. The conference noted the favorable experience gained by the "institute-design bureau-experimental production-experimental plant" complexes created in the system of the Academy. Proposals were made on how to promote them and to improve their work.

The President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and other speakers said that the broad research program in scientific-technical progress, even if hard, should be regarded as a minimum. Efforts should be exerted to overfulfill planned tasks.

9/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar 75 p 2

For this purpose a number of steps should be made to raise the effectiveness of the Academy's work as a whole. This calls for the improved planning of scientific researches, for improving their quality and scaling them up, for complex treatment of important scientific problems, for better coordination of works, for a look at the organizational structure and financing of scientific establishments, and for the concentration of the efforts of scientists on the major directions of scientific development.

The meeting paid much attention to problems concerning further intensification of work among scientific cadres and their ideothoretical training.

Socialist competitions are an important means of raising the level of scientific work. The meeting's participants noted that last year collectives of the Academy's institutes and experimental enterprises successfully coped with the pledges assumed. The application of the results of research produced an economic effect of 188.1 million rubles.

At present the Academy's scientists are doing a great deal to prepare for the 30th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War.

10/11

USSR

PRAVDA UKRAINI 20 Mar 75 p 2

They aspire to commemorate the nationwide event with new scientific achievements and with large-scale introduction of research results in the national economy.

The speaker and those taking part in the debate said that, guided by the theoretical theses and conclusions stated in the decisions of the 24th Party Congress and of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the reports and speeches delivered by Comrade L. N. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the collectives of the Academy's scientific establishments would work in the final year of the Five-Year Plan with even greater creative enthusiasm. They will creditably cope with the grand tasks set before Soviet science by the Communist Party, and will redouble their contribution toward speeding up scientific-technical progress, toward the implementation of the program for the country's economic and social development, toward raising the standards of our people's prosperity, and will meet the 25th Congress of the Leninist Party with new accomplishments.

11/11

II. MEDICINE AND HEALTH

Republics

4. USSR

SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE POPULATION

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Apr 75 p 2

[Text] A meeting was held several days ago of the Commission of Public Health and Social Welfare of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR. Under the chairmanship of the president of this commission--chief physician of the republic's Kaunas Clinical Hospital, P. Yashinskas--performance under the 6 June 1973 resolution of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet "Social Welfare of the Population of Lithuania" was discussed as to strengthening the material base of homes of the elderly and invalids, job placement of invalids, and maintenance of orthopedic equipment. Deputy Minister of Social Welfare Lithuanian SSR V. Sasnauskas addressed this question.

The Commission noted that the Republic Ministry of Social Welfare had done a great deal of study on implementation of the Supreme Soviet's resolution, as well as recommendations and suggestions of the Commission. In the last three years, during the expansion of old-age homes, seven hostels with 900 beds, five dining rooms and another three hostels with places for 350 have been built. In most old-age homes there is central

1/3

USSR

SOVETSKAYA LITVA 5 Apr 75 p 2

heating, the rooms are airconditioned, medical services to occupants have been improved, and many old-age homes have stomatologic and physiotherapy offices. More attention is paid to labor therapy of dependants, rehabilitation of invalids, and their nutrition.

Job placement of invalids is also being performed better. Half of the invalids now on social welfare are working. The Lithuanian Ministry of Local Industry has specified seven enterprises, and the Ministry of Light Industry has organized in its enterprises shops or separate sections where retirees or invalids work.

Prosthetic and orthopedic aid given to invalids is improving. The Kaunas Prosthetic-Orthopedic Combine mastered new items and improved quality and appearance. The Combine is planning to set up a stationary division of Kaunas First Soviet Hospital for invalids in the near future.

Participants of the meeting suggested a more rapid expansion of the network of old-age homes and invalid homes. Unfortunately, in the past year construction organizations of the Ministries of Construction and Agriculture fulfilled only 83.8% of the planned

2/3

USSR

SOVETSKAYA LITVA 5 Apr 75 p 2

construction of social welfare institutions. Due to the lack of rooms, organs of social welfare can not operatively accept persons sent to these institutions.

In the decision adopted the Commission presented its recommendations and suggestions for further improvement of personal services, cultural and medical services to old-age home and invalid home dependents, and for creation of working conditions for old-age pensioners and invalids. Speaking at the meeting were Deputies Z. Petrauskas and B. Zhagrakalis and Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR I. Vil'dzhyunas.

3/3

III. ACTIVITIES OF SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

5. USSR

VASILETS, Correspondent of Pravda, L'vov

AFFORESTATION OF CARPATHIANS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 75 p 6

[Text] The specialists of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences have worked out a program to protect nature in the Carpathian Mountains and the Carpathian Region and for the reproduction and rational utilization of natural resources. This program is underway.

As is well known, the Carpathian Mountains are one of the most humid regions of the Central Europe. Here the total annual quantity of precipitation amounts to 1,00 mm. Sometimes the month's norm is reached in twenty-four hours, and this causes a great deal of trouble in the mountains--the riverbeds cannot contain torrents and the water washes away banks, causes landslides, and destroys roads and bridges. The national economy suffers great damage. Are the showers responsible?

"Not showers alone," says Head of the L'vov Division of the Institute of Botany of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Doctor of Biological Sciences M. Golubets. "The thing is that the ecological equilibrium has been disturbed in the Carpathians. For 1/3

USSR

VASILETS, PRAVDA 7 May 75 p 6

centuries forests were destroyed, alpine meadows were used unsystematically, quarries were worked out, and slopes were plowed up."

During Soviet rule much was done to restore the dynamic equilibrium of ecological systems in the mountains, and a number of measures were realized to equalize the equilibrium between forest subalpine and alpine belts in the high mountains and forest-meadow agricultural lands in the foothills. However, for a complete solution of the problem it is necessary to realize a complex of measures for the rational use of natural resources.

In the stabilization of a hydrological regime an important role belongs to the forest. A hectare planted with beech retains 25 percent and that planted with Carpathian fir--up to 37 percent of precipitation. According to calculations the total wooded area of the Carpathians should be increased by 10-15 percent. We speak of upping the upper limit of forests. A 150 meter-wide green belt will surround the denuded mountains at their very summits. It is also recommended to afforest the subalpine zone, and reconstruct the monocultures of the Carpathian fir and pine in order to increase biological stability of plantings and thereby their protective function. Simultaneously the felling areas will be restricted in the regions where forests are of primary 2/3

USSR

VASILETS, PRAVDA 7 May 75 p 6

hydrological and not raw-material importance. Thus the state nature reserve funds will be expanded.

Water reservoirs which previously were used to increase the amount of water in the rivers during timber rafting will be recreated in the mountains. Great attention is being paid to strengthening river banks and creating protective borders on the terraces.

Agricultural lands in the Carpathians are not always wisely utilized. In some places grass cover is being trampled down by the cattle, which causes erosion of soil. Such nonproductive lands are being transferred to the state forest fund for valuable forest plantings.

3/3

IV. CRITICISM AND COMMENTARY

1. USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N. (Our Special Correspondent), Donetsk

A THREAT FOR SILENCE

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Dec 74 p 3

[Text] "Choose: either a dissertation or your defamatory declaration," concluded the deputy dean of the Chemical Faculty. The head of the laboratory replied: "I'll think it over."

On the way home that evening and during the night she was thinking: no, it was not a choice that she was offered. Everything in this case was clear. She would not be silent. What was frightening was something else: will there be any benefit from her declaration? And there were reasons for such doubts.

"You have probably heard about Sharanin," she asked me.

"Yes, I have already met Yu. Sharanin--a Candidate of Chemical Sciences. It is because of his letter that I came to Donetsk. Here is what he wrote to the editorial office."

1/2

USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

"I came to Donetsk University in 1966 and assumed the duties of assistant of the Chair of Organic Chemistry headed at the time by Prof Litvinenko. During all the years I worked with Prof Litvinenko I was witness to and a participant in many violations. Dead souls in whose names wages were regularly paid were carried on the roll of the chair. How the money was distributed I don't know. At the end of 1971 when I was acting head of the Chair, I was asked to call at the Donetsk Division of Physico-organic Chemistry headed by Prof Litvinenko. Dulenko, his deputy, and Titov, head of a section, proposed conclusion of a fictitious agreement. I was offered the following conditions: work on the theme to be done by workers of the division and workers of the Chair listed as executors would turn over the money received to the division. I refused; I was then told to see Prof Litvinenko who insisted on concluding the agreement."

I am talking with Yuliy Aleksandrovich Sharanin.

"How did you agree to such an agreement? You did not want to upset relations?"

"It is far more complex. I was promised that part of the money would be allocated for equipment and special literature for the Chair. And then... Within six months I was to leave for an assignment to London University..."

2/2

USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

"Were you afraid that because of your intractability this assignment would be cancelled?"

"Probably this is how it was. In addition I thought at the time that this agreement would remain an exception."

Sharanin returned from England during the summer of 1973. He found that the exception became the rule. Sharanin then wrote a letter to the party commission of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee.

As it is known attack is the best defense. A letter discrediting Sharanin was promptly fabricated at the Chair. It was not easy to compose this letter. Sharanin indisputably is a talented and efficient scientist. During the past few years he prepared and published more than 20 scientific works. He was elected to the party bureau of the Faculty several times and, prior to his departure for England, served two terms as the bureau's secretary. The authors of the letter had to by-pass all of this and think of something else. It seems that he is rude to his subordinates, and six years ago he pushed a pregnant woman who failed to step out of his way in a corridor. Nor is he conscientious in the performance of his teaching duties, etc. etc.

3/9

USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

Not all of his co-workers signed this document despite the fact that A. Kirichenko--acting dean of the Chair--appealed to their sense of collectivism. The signatures of those co-workers whom Sharanin accused of financial machinations are on the letter.

The party bureau commission of the Chemical Faculty of Donetsk State University examined the letter. The facts in the letter were not confirmed. But, alas, the slanderers were in no way punished. Their conduct was not discussed at either the party committee of the University nor the party bureau. Sharanin was subjected to petty harassment. A month later, in July of 1974, he was the only one of the Chemical Faculty to be discharged because of staff curtailment.

Such in brief are the events which preceded the conversation between R. Popova, deputy dean of the Chemical Faculty, and N. Bradchikova, head of the Laboratory, cited in the beginning of the article. What was it that Bradchikova was to remain silent about or be threatened with discharge from the university?

In 1974 the Chair of Organic Chemistry concluded an agreement with the Khar'kov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Monocrystals. The agreement required the

4/9

JSSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

development of methods of synthesis and purification of two organic substances for use in scintillation techniques. Bratchikova was to develop the synthesis and purification of one of these substances. For a period of two months she studied abstract journals and patent bulletins and discovered that she was being asked to "invent a bicycle." In 13 sources that she studied she found that the methods of the synthesis and purification of the preparations indicated in the agreement were already known. In addition, a large number of works on the application of these preparations were published. This in itself is direct proof that the methods of their synthesis in all its variants have long since been developed. Bratchikova submitted the methods to A. Kirichenko, head of the Chair.

"Well, this is excellent. Choose whichever is most suitable for our devices and develop the product," she was advised.

"I will not engage in fraud," Bratchikova replied.

A lengthy dialogue ensued. Neither side came to an agreement. It is then that the poignant incident with deputy dean R. Popova occurred. On the following day Bratchikova wrote a declaration to the rector of Donetsk State University, in which

5/9

USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

she refused to take part in the agreement and explained her reasons. "The theme does not require investigation; the methods of synthesis and development of the products have been published." She termed the entire act a financial machination.

These are the facts that gave Bratchikova the basis for her conclusion. Eight people are listed as being the executors of this agreement. While Bratchikova was analyzing the literature, all of them since the beginning of the year were receiving money for investigation. It became evident that the investigations were completed and it was simply time to develop the products. But this was not done for a considerable period of time. The reagents were purchased only in June and July. And then the product was developed by 3rd-year students using the method described in the 1961 "Plastics" journal. But more than 50,000 rubles were allocated for investigation of this theme.

"As you see," Bratchikova summed up her story, "this is one of many agreements uniting the Chair's collective by their mutual responsibility and forcing people to betray themselves."

We are speaking with R. Popova concerning Bratchikova's dissertation. As yet she does not know that despite her threats the stubborn subordinate refuses to compromise.

6/9

20 Jun 75

19

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

"Interesting work. New results have been obtained which will prove to be useful in practical chemistry."

I ask about the economic agreement.

It appears that it is induced exclusively by scientific considerations. It is a complex and little-studied problem requiring considerable research; therefore a two-year period for its solution is anticipated. But how about the 13 sources to which Bratchikova refers? But it is difficult to confuse Raisa Semenovna. She is infinitely convinced that she is right and infallible. And taking me into the labyrinth of chemical formulas begins to prove that black is white.

"But the workers at the Chair, what do they think?"

"Sheranin? You know, a very strange and unaccommodating comrade. He places personal above social considerations."

And then facts from the letter which the commission of the party bureau acknowledged to be slanderous are cited. R. Popova even handed me a copy of this letter apparently not suspecting that I am aware of its worthlessness.

7/9

USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

Others, having secured my word that I will not mention their names, are more outspoken.

"You have no idea how frightful it is when before your very eyes scientists are cruelly treated, and you can do nothing."

"Then just nothing?"

"But who wants to be in his place?"

No, it is not fear alone that restrains the people. Someone does not desire to damage the reputation of the establishment where he is working. Someone is not too confident in his own scientific potentials. Someone... In word, why look for reasons? As many reasons as you want not to complicate your life can always be found. And this daily moral compromise imperceptibly undermines and corrupts the collective. As a result, an unstable person who under different conditions would not elude the issue, but accommodates and convinces himself: "But what is there to do? One must be a realist. "People who have converted science into a means of enrichment have no moral considerations.

8/9

20 Jun 75

20

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

IL'INSKAYA, N., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec 74 p 3

It is difficult for me to conjecture as to what is the scale of scientific-financial operations taking place at the Chair of Organic Chemistry, or as to the group participating in these operations and the extent of its participation in these machinations. It is possible that some have violated the moral norms while others by their silent compliance have transgressed the law at the same time. All of this demands a thorough investigation and perhaps also an inquest. It may be assumed that the proper establishment will do just that.

9/9

7. USSR

THE PHYSICIAN LEFT. WHY?

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 30 Mar 75 p 2

[Text] An article under the above headline published in SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' of 14 January raises a number of questions concerning the reasons for the large turnover of physicians in rural areas. Deputy Minister of Health USSR D. D. Venediktov stated that the published article is correct and timely. The Ministry of Health USSR is adopting concrete measures to improve the distribution and placement of medical cadres. Considerable attention is given to the improvement of working and living conditions of medical workers.

By the order of the Ministry the training of physicians in different specialties will be carried out in accordance with public health needs. All medical institutes were instructed to request the oblasts attached to them to give advance notice of the number of specialists they require so the number of physicians being trained in different specialties will correspond with the practical need for them. It is recommended that the Ministry of Health RSFSR strengthen its control over the selection and enrollment of graduates from oblasts which have no medical institutes.

In connection with the article the Ministry of Health USSR and the Ministry of Health RSFSR dispatched a special brigade to check the manner in which the health

1/2

20 Jun 75

21

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' 30 Mar 75 p 2

establishments of Bryanskaya Oblast are being staffed with physicians. It is recommended that the Oblast health department take steps to improve the distribution and utilization of medical cadres. Measures are being taken to strengthen the material-technical base of public health.

2/2

8. USSR

SMIRNOVA, Ye., Special Correspondent of Meditsinskaya Gazeta

EFFICIENCY IN MEDICINAL PLANT GROWING

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 75 p 2

[Excerpts] Wild-growing plants, until recent times, were the main source of derivation of medicinal vegetable raw material; beginning, however, with the current Five-Year Plan a consistent course for the cultivation of medicinal plants has been adopted.

Lekrasprom [medicinal plant production] of the Ministry of Medical Industry created 23 specialized sovkhoses in the system of the All-Union Association for the Production, Procurement, and Processing of Medicinal Plants to cultivate medicinal plants. The material-technical base of these sovkhoses is being constantly strengthened: new hot-houses were and are being built, covered streams, housing for the workers, and driers are being constructed, and irrigation and amelioration work is carried out. During the four years of the Five-Year Plan 11.4 million rubles were expended for the acquisition of only agricultural equipment.

1/6

21 Jun 75

22

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

SMIRNOVA, Ye., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 30 Apr 75 p 2

The production of medicinal vegetable raw material increases each year. Its annual production index as compared with that in the preceding Five-Year Plan has increased by 46.5 percent. The public health need for 22 types of medicinal plants previously in deficit, has now been fully satisfied. Nevertheless, the problem cannot be regarded as fully solved. There is a shortage of valerian, German camomile, and peppermint, while the acute shortage of the fruits of sea buckthorn and dog rose, roots of rhubarb, and other plants is continuing. In the four years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan the sovkhoses of the All-Union Lekrasprom Association failed to fulfill the production plan for medicinal raw material by 7,000 tons....

The experience of the leading farms indicates that there are considerable potentials for an increase of the production of vegetable medicinal raw material. And the potentials are not small....

Specialization of existing and the creation of new specialized sovkhoses for cultivating medicinal plants, increased planting, and introduction of new plants for cultivation--these are the main ways of increasing the production of medicinal plant raw material.

2/6

USSR

SMIRNOVA, Ye., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 30 Apr 75 p 2

Many sovkhoses, however, continue to diversify their crops and do not fulfill their assignments. Party and Soviet organs in those localities and leaders of those sovkhoses do not pay due attention to the growing of medicinal plants. As a result, annual plans for delivery of medicinal raw material are not being fulfilled, and their material-technical base is not being strengthened....

Crop cultivation is a complex of agrotechnical measures aiming at increased crop yields. It is regrettable that due attention is not being paid to these problems everywhere....

Scientists of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medicinal Plants and its zonal experimental stations should assist field workers in elevating the care of cultivated plants and improving seed growing. There is a need to increase the efficiency of selection seed growing work and hasten the creation of highly productive varieties.

The yield depends on the quality of care given the seedlings. The planted areas are being expanded, new plants are constantly being introduced for cultivation, and the

3/6

20 Jun 75

23

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

SMIRNOVA, Ye., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 30 Apr 75 p 2

problem of care for the seedlings is becoming ever more acute. The sovkhozes are placing great hope on chemical measures for the control of weeds.

During the past few years scientists have developed and introduced for use chemical preparations for controlling weeds in valerian, plantain, peppermint, rhubarb, and foxglove plantings. It is difficult, however, to obtain these preparations locally. Local sel'khozniki [agricultural technical equipment] departments either fail to fill sovkhoz orders, or supply them with ineffective means. A proposal to centralize the supply of chemical preparations to sovkhozes through the All-Union Lekrasprom Association was voiced at an assembly of leading workers. Association scientists should hasten the selection and introduction of effective preparations for the chemical weeding of deadly nightshade, German camomile, calendula, and other medicinal plantings.

Comprehensive mechanization of labor processes is characteristic of modern production. Nevertheless, considerable poorly productive manual labor still prevails in medicinal seed growing. This is one of the main reasons for the high cost of the finished product and the shortage of working cadres. There are no special machines for work in the medicinal plant field, and adjustments with general farm equipment must be made.

4/6

USSR

SMIRNOVA, Ye., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 30 Apr 75 p 2

And, as a rule, it is the skilled sovkhoz workers--inventors and mechanizers--who are engaged in this task. Considerable successes have been achieved. Having adjusted the vegetable seeders, transplanters, and other machines, they almost completely mechanized the seeding, setting of the medicinal plants, and care of the seedlings.

The solution of the problems concerning mechanization of harvesting work is more complex. As yet, manual labor prevails in this case. And if it is taken into consideration that the planting of medicinal grasses is being expanded with each passing year, it becomes clear how urgent the problem of harvesting the crop becomes.... Take, for instance, a drier. As yet there is no typical project for a drying installation, and each farm designs one as it sees fit....

The Lekarstvennyy sovkhoz was confirmed as a model of mechanized medicinal plant cultivation. A bureau of inventors and mechanizers is operating at the sovkhoz. During the four years of the Five-Year Plan its experts submitted 38 suggestions, 32 of which were introduced into production. The work of harvesting poppy and washing of valerian roots has been mechanized; a mechanized complex for raw material processing and much else have been created.

5/6

20 Jun 75

24

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

SMIRNOVA, Ye., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 30 Apr 75 p 2

The achievements of the leading sovkhozes, however, are being slowly disseminated. As yet, work organization in many sovkhozes is unsatisfactory, and little is being done to mechanize the work processes. The experience of the leading workers has not become the property of all.

The sovkhozes are to produce more than 15,000 tons of medicinal vegetable raw material in 1975. The sovkhoz workers have assumed an obligation to fulfill the plan ahead of schedule, 28 December, and produce products to the value of 310,000 rubles over the plan.

In order to fulfill these obligations all possible reserves must be utilized and mobilized and thereby increase the efficiency of medicinal plant cultivation....

6/6

20 Jun 75

25

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

V. AWARDS, CONTESTS, APPOINTMENTS, AND PERSONALITIES

9. USSR

K. I. AKULOV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Apr 75 p 1

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in national public health, the title Honored Physician RSFSR has been awarded to Konstantin Ivanovich Akulov, deputy Minister of Health RSFSR and chief state sanitary physician RSFSR.

1/1

10. USSR

O. S. ANDRIANOV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jan 75 p 4

[Excerpt] Prof Oleg Sergeyevich Andrianov has been elected as director of the Institute of the Brain of the USSR Academy of Sciences....

1/1

20 Jun 75

26

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

11. USSR

M.-M. D. DZHAVAD-ZADE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jan 75 p 4

[Excerpt] ...Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Mir-Mamed Dzhavad ogly Dzhavad-Zade has been elected to the post of rector of the Azerbaydzhan Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni A. Aliyev of the Ministry of Health USSR....

1/1

12. USSR

A. N. KARTAVENKO

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 75 p 1

[Abstract] Prof Anatoliy Nikolayevich Kartavenko, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of a chair of the Smolensk Medical Institute, has been awarded the title Honored Scientist RSFSR for his service to medical science and long pedagogical service.

1/1

20 Jun 75

27

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

13. K. P. KASHKIN

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jan 75 p 4

[Excerpt] ...Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Kirill Pavlovich Kashkin has been elected to the post of rector of the Leningrad Order of Lenin Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

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14. USSR

G. L. RATNER

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 75 p 1

[Abstract] Prof Georgiy L'vovich Ratner, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of a chair of the Kuybyshev Medical Institute imeni D. I. Ul'yanov, has been awarded the title Honored Scientist RSFSR by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR.

1/1

20 Jun 75

28

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

15. USSR

A. YE. ROMANENKO

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 75 p 4

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR on 24 April 1975, Comrade A. Ye. Romanenko has been named as Minister of Health Ukrainian SSR, and Comrade V. D. Bratus' has been released from his duties as Minister of Health Ukrainian SSR in connection with his transfer to other work.

1/1

16. USSR

K. V. SUDAKOV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Feb 75 p 4

[Text] Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Konstantin Viktorovich has been given the post of director of the Scientific Research Institute of Normal Physiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

1/1

20 Jun 75

29

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

17. USSR

AWARDS BY THE PRESIDUM OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES USSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 75 p 2

[Text] The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has conferred the Gold Medal imeni M. V. Lomonosov for 1974 upon Academician A. I. Tselikov for outstanding achievements in metallurgy and the technology of metals, and upon Academician Angel Balovski of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences for outstanding achievements in physical metallurgy and the technology of metals.

Two awards of the Lomonosov Gold Medal, which is the highest prize given out by the Academy, are made each year for outstanding achievements in the natural sciences; one goes to a Soviet, the other to a foreign scientist.

Academician A. I. Tselikov is an outstanding Soviet scientist, a specialist in the design of [word unclear, possibly "unique"] materials, and the creator of special-purpose metallurgical units. He has made a number of profound scientific studies in the theory and development of essentially new methods in the rolling of metals, in the theory of plastic deformations and stresses in the rolling process, and in the basic principles of the design of unique rolling mills. Dr. Tselikov has published some

1/3

USSR

IZVESTIYA 1 Feb 75 p 2

300 works, including a number of monographs and textbooks; these have elicited worldwide acclaim.

Under Tselikov's direction and with his direct participation, the rolling of compound sections has been mastered (periodic rounds, spheres, pinions, screws, drills, taps); also, a technology and aggregates for the rolling of precision parts (corrugated, and especially thin pipes, very fine tapes of special alloys, sheets and sections of variable cross-section). In addition, new continuous processes for the production of metal articles have been developed (continuous pouring of steel and the combination of this with continuous rolling, the production of pipe with joint welding processes and subsequent rolling in continuous flow). A. I. Tselikov headed the development of the world's largest hydraulic processes, which, in their turn, radically improved the technology of aircraft production. He is credited with some 100 inventions and foreign patents.

The work of Academician A. I. Tselikov is highly valued by the Soviet government, which has awarded him the Order of Lenin and other recognitions; he is Laureate of the Lenin and three State prizes.

2/3

20 Jun 75

30

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

IZVESTIYA 1 Feb 75 p 2

Academician Angel Balevskiy of the Bulgarian Academy, is a specialist in physical metallurgy and in the development of new metal materials. With his direct participation and leadership, new methods have been developed for obtaining alloys with high static crack strength and increased plasticity. He has published some 50 works devoted to theoretical and practical problems in physical metallurgy and casting.

At the beginning of the 1960s A. Balevskiy invented a new method of casting with counterpressure, for use with various metallic and nonmetallic materials. To him are due both the theoretical principles underlying the method and the basic principles associated with design of the articles made with its use. Products so produced exceed in strength and plasticity analogous articles prepared (cast) by the usual methods. The method is now being used in industry and has been patented in a number of countries.

Academician A. Balevskiy is a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, as well as president of his native Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

3/3

20 Jun 75

31

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

VI. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

18. USSR

P. K. ANOKHIN

Leningrad ZHURNAL EVOLYUTSIONNOY BIOKHIMII I FIZIOLOGII in Russian Vol 10 No 4, 1974
pp 429-430

[Abstract] Petr Kuz'min Anokhin, Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Lenin Prize laureate, head of the Chair of Physiology of the First Moscow Medical Institute, and director of the Sechenovo Physiological Institute, died on 7 March 1974.

1/1

19. USSR

UDC 616-09(092) Apatenko

A. K. APATENKO

Moscow ARKHIV PATOLOGII in Russian No 3, 1975 pp 92-93

[Abstract] Anatoliy Kaz'yanovich Apatenko, chief pathological anatomist of the Ministry of Defense USSR, Doctor of Medical Sciences, and editorial staff member of the journal ARKHIV PATOLOGII, died on 25 October 1974.

1/1

20 Jun 75

32

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

20. USSR

UDC 618(092) Baksheyev

I. S. BAKSHEYEV

Moscow AKUSHERSTVO I GINEKOLOGIYA in Russian No 1, 1975 p 76

[Abstract] Prof Nikolay Sergeyevich Baksheyev, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, head of the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Kiev Medical Institute, and chief obstetrician-gynecologist of the Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR, died at the age of 63.

1/1

21. USSR

UDC 611-018(092) Baron

M. A. BARON

Moscow VOPROSY NEUROKHIRURGII in Russian No 6, 1974 pp 58059

[Abstract] Prof Mikhail Arkad'yevich Baron, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and head of the Laboratory of Experimental Neurohistology of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni N. N. Burdenko of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, died on 11 July 1974.

1/1

20 Jun 75

33

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

22. USSR

A. A. BEGEL'MAN

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Mar 75 p 4

[Abstract] Aleksandra Abramovna Begel'man, Honored Physician RSFSR, docent of the Chair of Faculty Surgery imeni N. N. Burdenko, and leader of the Department of Industrial Practice of the First Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, has died.

1/1

23. USSR

I. P. BELOKON

Kiev UKRAYNS'KIY BOTANICHNIY ZHURNAL in Ukrainian Vol 32 No 1, 1975 p 121

[Abstract] Ivan Petrovich Belokon, Doctor of Biological Sciences and professor of the Chair of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry of Kiev University, has died.

1/1

20 Jun 75

34

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

24. USSR

V. N. BLOKHIN

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Feb 75 p 4

[Abstract] The death of Prof Vladimir Nikolayevich Blokhin, senior scientific associate of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the Ministry of Health USSR and Honored Scientist RSFSR, was announced by the All-Union Scientific Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists, the Moscow and Moscow Oblast Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists, and the Central Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics.

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25. USSR

S. N. BRAYNES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 75 p 4

[Abstract] Prof Samuil Natanovich Braynes, senior associate of the Institute of Surgery imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, leader of the Laboratory of Biocybernetics, and Doctor of Biological Sciences, has died.

1/1

20 Jun 75

35

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

26. USSR

UDC 616-073.75(092) Dmitrichenko

V. P. DMITRICHENKO

Moscow VESTNIK RENTGENOLOGII I RADIOLOGII in Russian No 6, 1974 p 100

[Abstract] Vladimir Petrovich Dmitrichenko, head of the Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institute, died on 30 June 1974. His obituary is signed by the boards of the All-Union and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Scientific Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists and the collective of the Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institute.

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27. USSR

UDC 615.471:616-073.75(062) Dmokhovskiy

V. V. DMOKHOVSKIY

Moscow VESTNIK RENTGENOLOGII I RADIOLOGII in Russian No 1, 1975 pp 104-105

[Abstract] Vladimir Vladislavovich Dmokhovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences and leader of the Department of Roentgenological and Radiological Equipment of the Moscow Scientific Research Roentgenological and Radiological Institute (MNIRRI), died on 23 September 1974. His obituary is signed by the Moscow Scientific Research Roentgenological and Radiological Institute, the boards of the All-Union and Moscow Scientific Societies of Roentgenologists and Radiologists, and the editorial staff of the journal VESTNIK RENTGENOLOGII I RADIOLOGII.

1/1

20 Jun 75

36

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

28. USSR

UDC 616.1/.4(092) Dovgyallo

G. KH. DOVGVALLO

Moscow TERAPEVTICHESKIY ARKHIV in Russian No 1, 1975 pp 127-128

[Abstract] Prof Georgiy Khrisanfovich Dovgyallo, Honored Scientist Belorussian SSR, Doctor of Medical Sciences, and head of the First Chair of Hospital Therapy of the Minsk Medical Institute, died on 29 July 1974.

1/1

29. USSR

UDC 616-073.75(092) Gol'dshteyn

M. I. GOL'DSHTEYN

Moscow VESTNIK RENTGENOLOGII I RADIOLOGII in Russian No 1, 1975 p 104

[Abstract] Moisey Isaakovich Gol'dshteyn, associate of the Kazan' Medical Institute and founder of the Institute's Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology, died at the age of 80. His obituary is signed by the Kazan' Medical Institute, the board of the All-Union Scientific Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists, and the Scientific Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists Tatar ASSR.

1/1

20 Jun 75

37

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

30. USSR

M. A. Guberniyev

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Feb 75 p 4

[Abstract] Mikhail Alekseyevich Guberniyev, leader of the Biochemistry Group of the Scientific Research Laboratory of Experimental Immunobiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, has died. His obituary is signed by the Division of Hygiene, Microbiology, and Epidemiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; the Scientific Research Laboratory of Experimental Immunobiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Investigating New Antibiotics of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and the Institute of the Chemistry of Natural Compounds of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

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31. USSR

Z. I. IGEMBERDIYEV

Frunze ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYE KIRGIZII in Russian No 1, 1975 p 58

[Abstract] Prof Eyfar Igemberdiyevich Igemberdiyev, Doctor of Medical Sciences, CPSU member, and head of the Chair of Hospital Surgery of the Kirgiz State Medical Institute, died on 21 November 1974.

1/1

20 Jun 75

38

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

32. USSR

UDC 615.8(092) Kanovskiy

G. L. KANEVSKIY

Moscow VOPROSY KURCHIOLOGII FIZIOTERAPII I LECHEBNOY FIZICHESKOY KUL'TURY in Russian
No 6, 1974 pp 558-559

[Abstract] Grigoriy L'vovich Kanevskiy, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the
Chair of Physiotherapy of the Khar'kov Institute for the Advanced Training of
Physicians, died on 22 March 1974.

1/1

33. USSR

UDC 617.7(091) Kantor

D. V. KANTOR

Minsk ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYE BELORUSSII in Russian No 2, 1975 p 92

[Abstract] David Veniaminovich Kantor, Candidate of Medical Sciences, docent of the
Chair of Eye Diseases of the Minsk Medical Institute, and Honored Scientist Belo-
russian SSR, died on 7 September 1974.

1/1

20 Jun 75

39

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

34. USSR

UDC 616.5/616.97(092) Lesnikov

YE. P. LESNIKOV

Moscow VESTNIK DERMATOLOGII I VENEROLOGII in Russian No 2, 1975 p 91

[Abstract] Yevgeniy Petrovich Lesnikov, head of the Chair of Skin and Venereal Diseases of the Novosibirsk Medical Institute and docent, died on 17 April 1974.

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35. USSR

UDC 613.62(092) Maripuu

I. P. MARIPUU

Moscow GIGIYENA TRUDA I PROFESSIONAL'NYYE ZABOLEVANIYA in Russian No 2, 1975 p 60

[Abstract] Imant Petrovich Maripuu, Candidate of Medical Sciences and head of the Division of Occupational Pathology of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine of the Ministry of Health Estonian SSR, died on 2 October 1974. His obituary is signed by the Ministry of Health Estonian SSR and the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine.

1/1

20 Jun 75

40

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

36. USSR

S. YA. MARMORSHTEYN

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 75 p 4

[Abstract] Prof Solomon Yakovlovich Marmorshteyn, leader of the Roentgenology-Radiology Diagnostics Department of the Moscow Scientific Research Oncological Institute imeni P. A. Gertsen and Doctor of Medical Sciences, has died.

1/1

37. USSR

I. M. MAYERGOYZ

Moscow VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA, GEOGRAFIYA in Russian No 2, 1975 p 120

[Abstract] Isaak Moiseyevich Mayergoyz, professor of the Chair of the Economic Geography of Foreign Socialist Countries of Moscow University, died on 11 February 1975.

1/1

20 Jun '75

41

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

38. USSR

G. A. MEYERSON

Moscow TSVETNYYE METALLY in Russian No 3, 1975 p 90

[Abstract] Prof Grigoriy Abramovich Meyerson, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Lenin and State Prize laureate, and head of the Chair of the Metallurgy of Rare Metals of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, died on 9 January 1975.

1/1

39. USSR

UDC 618(092) Meypalu

V. E. MEYPALU

Moscow AKUSHERSTVO I GINEKOLOGIYA in Russian No 1, 1975 p 75

[Abstract] Prof Vsevolod Eduardovich Meypalu, head of the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Medical Faculty of Tartu University and Doctor of Medical Sciences, died at the age of 46.

1/1

20 Jun 75

42

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

40. USSR

UDC 611:537.533.3(092) Mikeladze

A. L. MIKELADZE

Leningrad ARKHIIV ANATOMII, GISTOLOGII I EMERIOLOGII in Russian No 11, 1974 pp 114-116

[Abstract] Prof Archik Levanovich Mikeladze, head of the Laboratory of Neuroanatomy of the Institute of Physiology of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Georgian Section of the Scientific Council for Electron Microscopy under the Georgian Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of Medical Sciences, died on 21 January 1974.

1/1

41. USSR

UDC 616-085(091) Mishenin

I. D. MISHENIN

Minsk ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYE BELORUSSII in Russian No 1, 1975 p 92

[Abstract] Prof Ivan Dmitriyevich Mishenin, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Academician of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, Honored Scientist Belorussian SSR, and head of the Chair of the Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases of the Minsk Medical Institute, died on 11 August 1974.

1/1

20 Jun '75

43

FPD: SOVIET SCIENCE

42. USSR

A. A. MKRTCHYAN

Yerevan BIOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL ARMENII in Russian No 7, 1974 p 108

[Abstract] Amaliya Artemovna Mkrtchyan, Candidate of Biological Sciences, CPSU member since 1945, and senior scientific associate of the Scientific Research Institute of Farming, has died.

1/1

43. USSR

O. P. MOLCHANOVA

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 4

[Abstract] Prof Ol'ga Pavlovna Molchanova, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Honored Scientist RSFSR, and former director of the Institute of Nutrition of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, had died. Her obituary is signed by the Ministry of Health USSR, the Central Committee of the Medical Workers' Trade Union, the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, the Institute of Nutrition of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and the All-Union Society of Physiologists.

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20 Jun 75

44

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

44. USSR

UDC 616-073.75(092) Perlin

M. S. PERLIN

Moscow VESTNIK RENTGENOLOGII I RADIOLOGII in Russian No 1, 1975 p 105

[Abstract] Mikhail Sergoyevich Perlin, Candidate of Medical Sciences and docent of the Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Vitebsk Medical Institute, died during June 1974. His obituary is signed by the Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Vitebsk Medical Institute and the Vitebskaya Oblast Scientific Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists.

1/1

45. USSR

S. YU. ROZHANOVSKIY

Tashkent UZBEKSKIY BIOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL in Russian No 6, 1974 p 73

[Abstract] Stanislav Yulianovich Rozhanovskiy, senior scientific associate of the Laboratory of the Morphology, Anatomy, and Cytoembryology of Plants of the Institute of Botany of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, died on 8 July 1974.

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20 Jun 75

45

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

46. USSR

UDC 613(092) Sakhnovskiy

YA. D. SAKHNOVSKIY

Moscow GIGIYENA TRUDA I PROFESSIONAL'NYE ZABOLEVANIYA in Russian No 2, 1974 p 61

[Abstract] Yakov Davidovich Sakhnovskiy, Candidate of Medical Sciences and head of the Laboratory of Industrial Microclimates of the Khar'kov Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, died on 4 July 1973.

1/1

47. USSR

UDC 616.21(092) Sergiyenko

P. V. SERGIYENKO

Moscow VESTNIK OTORINOLARINGOLOGII in Russian No 2, 1975 p 119

[Abstract] Pavel Venediktovich Sergiyenko, professor of the Chair of Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases of the Voronezh Medical Institute, died on 2 August 1974.

1/1

20 Jun 75

46

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

48. USSR

I. A. SHEKHTER

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Apr 75 p 4

[Abstract] Prof Il'ya Aleksandrovich Shekhter, Honored Scientist RSFSR, and head of the Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute imeni N. A. Semashko, has died. His obituary is signed by the Ministry of Health RSFSR, the Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute, and the All-Union and All-Russian Societies of Roentgenologists and Radiologists.

1/1

49. USSR

B. A. SHMUKLER

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 75 p 4

[Abstract] The death of Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Boris Aleksandrovich Shmukler was announced by the Main Administration of Public Health of the Moscow City Executive Committee and the Central Scientific Research Institute of Gastroenterology.

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20 Jun 75

47

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

50. USSR

UDC 591.18(092.2 Smirnov G. D.)

G. D. SMIRNOV

Leningrad ZHURNAL EVOLYUTSIONNOY BIOKHIMII I FIZIOLOGII in Russian Vol 10 No 2, 1974
pp 207-208

[Abstract] Prof Georgiy Donatovich Smirnov, director of the Institute of the Brain
of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, died on 17 July 1973.

1/1

51. USSR

UDC 611-013(092)Svetlov

P. G. SVETLOV

Leningrad ARKHIV ANATOMII, GISTOLOGII I EMBRIOLOGII in Russian No 11, 1974 p 117

[Abstract] Prof Pavel Grigor'yevich Svetlov, State Prize laureate, noted Soviet
embryologist, and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences,
died on 7 July 1974.

1/1

20 Jun 75

48

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

52. USSR

UDC 616.21(092) Tikhomirova

G. I. TIKHOMIROVA

Moscow VESTNIK OTORINOLARINGOLOGII in Russian No 2, 1975 p 120

[Abstract] Gali Ivanovna Tikhomirova, Candidate of Medical Sciences and assistant of the Chair of Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases of the First Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, died on 5 August 1974.

1/1

53. USSR

UDC 616-002.5(092) Turupanova

N. R. TURUPANOVA

Moscow PROBLEMY TUBERKULEZA in Russian No 2, 1975 p 91

[Abstract] Nina Rodionovna Turupanova, Candidate of Medical Sciences, docent of the Chair of Tuberculosis of the Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov, and CPSU member since 1945, died on 6 August 1974. Her obituary is signed by the board of the Leningrad Society of Phthisiologists, the collective of associates of the Chair of Tuberculosis of the Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, and the collective of associates of the Chair of Tuberculosis of the Leningrad Institute of Tuberculosis.

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20 Jun 75

49

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

54. USSR

G. A. VIKTOROV

Moscow ZOOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL in Russian. Vol 54 No 1, 1975 pp 154-155

[Abstract] Georgiy Aleksandrovich Viktorov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, head of the Laboratory of Invertebrate Morphology and Ecology of the Institute of Animal Morphology and Ecology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and professor of the Chair of Entomology of Moscow University, died on 29 August 1974.

1/1

55. USSR

V. I. YAVORSKIY

Kiev GEOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL in Russian No 2, 1975 p 157

[Abstract] Prof Vasilii Ivanovich Yavorskiy, Hero of Socialist Labor, senior scientific associate and consultant of the All-Union Order of Lenin Scientific Research Geological Institute (VSEGEI), and Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, died on 20 September 1974. His obituary is signed by the Institute of Geological Sciences, the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Geology Ukrainian SSR, and the editorial staff of GEOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL.

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20 Jun 75

50

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

56. USSR

UDC 617(092) Zaytsev

G. P. ZAYTSEV

Moscow KHIRURGIYA ZHURNAL IMENI N. I. PIROGOVA in Russian No 12, 1974 pp 118-119

[Abstract] Prof Grigoriy Petrovich Zaytsev, Honored Scientist RSFSR, Doctor of Medical Sciences, and scientific consultant of the Chair of General Surgery of the Pediatrics Faculty of the Second Moscow Medical Institute, died on 12 January 1974.

1/1

57. USSR

S. V. ZHURAVLEV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 75 p 4

[Abstract] The death of Semen Vladimirovich Zhuravlev, professor, State Prize laureate, CPSU member, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, and leader of a laboratory of the Institute of Pharmacology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, was announced by the party and trade union organizations of the Institute.

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20 Jun 75

51

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

VII. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

58. USSR

SIMONOV, P. V., Prof. (remarks at interview with correspondent T. Chesnyak)

BRAIN RESEARCH IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 74 p 4

[Abstract] Extensive international collaboration in brain-function research is visualized for the future. Tentative collaboration between the academies of sciences of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Cuba, Poland and Czechoslovakia has actually been underway since a 1971 conference in Budapest, but this was of an exploratory and organizational character. The Problem Commission for the "Intermozg" [International Brain] Program has held sessions in Moscow for the past year-and-a-half, with participation by representatives from the countries mentioned. This commission is headed by E. A. Aspartyan, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy which has assumed responsibility for coordinating the program.

1/1

59. USSR

SOVIET-EAST GERMAN PUBLIC HEALTH TALKS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Mar 75 p 4

[Text] The Sixth Session of the Permanent Working Group of the Ministries of Health USSR and German Democratic Republic was held in Moscow, presided over by USSR Deputy Minister of Health D. D. Venediktov and German Democratic Republic Deputy Minister of Health Prof. K. Spies.

The joint report on the results of cooperation in the domain of medical science and public health in 1974 was approved and the protocol of the Session signed. The achievements of the past year were summed up and the prospects for the future discussed. There has been exchange of views concerning the long-term cooperation for the next five year period (1976-1980).

The parties noted the further strengthening and expanding of the contacts between both countries, which constitutes an important factor in the solution of tasks of the socialist integration. The long-term character of the cooperation has justified itself and serves as an example in the development and establishment of contacts. The plan, as a whole, was successfully fulfilled by both parties, and in a number of points it was overfulfilled. The links between scientific research institutions of the USSR and

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20 Jun 75

52

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 19 Mar 75 p 4

German Democratic Republic were further developed and the inter-institute contacts were strengthened. The parties have exchanged views concerning the preparation of the forthcoming Fifth Conference of Experts of Socialist Countries on Multilateral Inter-institute Cooperation.

During its stay in the Soviet Union the delegation of the German Democratic Republic has familiarized itself with the activity of a number of scientific research institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and of the Ministry of Health USSR in order to coordinate the cooperation for a long-term period.

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic was received by USSR Minister of Health Academician B. V. Petrovskiy. In their talk, the questions touched upon concerned the cooperation between both countries and topical problems of public health. Prof. K. Spies also discussed measures being taken in his country for the preparation of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation from fascism.

2/2

60. USSR

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN 1975

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 4

[Text] The other day an agreement was signed on scientific cooperation in 1975 between the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the Hungarian People's Republic Academy of Sciences. On the Soviet side the agreement was signed by Vice President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences V. V. Kovanov; on the Hungarian side by Head of the Delegation Director of the Institute of Pathophysiology of the Pecs Medical University Academician Szilard Donhoffer.

The signing of the agreement was preceded by constructive talks. Scientists and the heads of a number of institutes took part in them. Both sides summed up the results of cooperation in 1973-1974 and noted the fact that it became more concrete. Preliminary consideration was also given to problems connected with the preparation of the Five-Year Plan of Scientific Cooperation in 1976-1980.

The academies will mutually exchange scientific workers and scientists who will carry out joint research, share experiences, deliver lectures, and render assistance in scientific elaborations. The parties came to an understanding about joint

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20 Jun 75

52

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MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 26 Mar 75 p 4

participation in congresses and conferences. A list of subjects on which work will be carried on is annexed to the agreement. They consist, in the main, of joint research in cardiology, oncology, virology, endocrinology, and pharmacology.

The delegation of Hungarian scientists acquainted itself in detail with the activity of a number of Moscow and Leningrad scientific research institutes.

2/2

61. USSR

REUT, V.

FRUITFUL COLLABORATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 75 p 3

[Text] A French rocketship was recently launched from Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean. On board were a Soviet cathode-ray accelerator and other scientific devices developed in the USSR and France. The experiment was aimed at studying the results of an artificial reaction of electrons in the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere.

A tremendous contribution is being made to the study of the deep structure of matter by the international association of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Dubna). Automatic scouts of the Universe--the "Intercosmos" Earth satellites--are jointly equipped and launched into orbit by specialists of the brother socialist countries. The entire gamut of "Ryad" type third-generation computers owes its inception to the concentrated efforts of our scientific and industrial scientists--the members of CEMA.

The people of the world have become interested in successes of this mutually-advantageous international scientific-technical collaboration. Its development is

1/3

20 Jun 75

54

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

REUT, V., PRAVDA 10 Mar 75 p 3

an important part of the World Program adopted at the 24th CPSU Session. Today economic advantage is greatly determined by scientific-technical progress; often the nature of research itself requires broad international cooperation. This type of research is linked with the conservation of the purity of the seas and the air, and with weather prediction.

The Soviet Union, with its great, continually growing scientific potential, is making a significant contribution to the evolution of modern scientific-technical revolutions. Our scientists hold the leading position in diverse branches of mathematics, nuclear physics, high energy physics, research on controllable thermonuclear synthesis and other fields of science. The USSR's achievements in many branches of technology are known to all. This is why people abroad are so interested in scientific-technical collaboration with us. And it is growing at very rapid speed with our brother countries based on a Complex Program of Socialist Economic Integration.

Many hundreds of Soviet scientists, designers and other organized groups are carrying out combined work with hundreds of organizations in the members of CEMA. Coordination centers have been created. Interstate scientific-technical associations are operating.

2/3

USSR

REUT, V., PRAVDA 10 Mar 75 p 3

Scientific-technical collaboration is widening with France, Italy, the USA, and Finland. Communications are growing in science and technology with West Germany, Japan and many developing countries.

International scientific-technical collaboration is an objective demand of our times. It has become one of the instruments for strengthening the world and for relieving strained relations. In the future expansion and deepening of such fruitful bonds there lies the interest of all people of good will on the Earth.

3/3

20 Jun 75

55

FED:SOVIET SCIENCE

62. USSR

TASS

INDIAN SPACE SCIENTISTS VISITING. AN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 75 p 5

[Text] A delegation of scientists and specialists of the Republic of India, which is now in the Soviet Union in connection with the launching of the first Indian earth satellite, visited the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences on 22 April 1975. In the course of conversation, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician M. V. Keldysh congratulated the guests with successful achievement of the near-earth orbit by the "Ariabata" satellite. Leader of the delegation, Director of the Indian State Organization of Space exploration Professor S. Davan expressed deep gratitude to Soviet scientists and engineers for their help in drawing forth the Indian science onto space orbits.

On the same day, the signing took place of the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian State Organization of Space Exploration on the further development of cooperation in the forthcoming years.

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63. USSR

SOVIET-SWEDISH AGREEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 75 p 4

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow during 23-25 April. A program of developing long-range economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden over a ten-year period was signed.

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20 Jun 75

56

FID:SOVIET SCIENCE

VIII. NEW ORGANIZATIONS

64. USSR

CHERNOV, P., Correspondent of "Sel'skaya Zhizn'", Novosibirsk

NEW SCIENCE CENTER BEING CONSTRUCTED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 18 Apr 75 p 1

[Text] One more science center is being erected in Novosibirsk--the Siberian Division of VASKhNIL. One hundred twenty million rubles were allotted to build the first stage, from funds earned on All-Union Subbotnik Day, 12 April 1969. Over the enormous forest glade which was surrounded by birch copses glimmered the tower cranes. Along the roads leading to the construction area, they were driving in ZILs, MAZs, "Kolkhidas", bringing panels, reinforcement, concrete... Here, near the Ob' Sea, a new agricultural science center is being built--the Siberian Division of VASKhNIL.

There are now two university towns in Novosibirsk. One of them is not just known in our land but in many foreign countries as well. The other one just had its housewarming day. The Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Chemicalization got a beautiful building from the builders. Many institute laboratories moved here: plant protection, geographical testing of mineral fertilizers, herbicides,

1/4

USSR

CHERNOV, P., SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' 18 Apr 75 p 1

phytopathologic biomet method, applied zoology, and others. The laboratories have modern equipment.

The economic potential of western Siberia is growing at a furious rate. As a result, agriculture must deal with serious problems. In the next decade, according to estimates, it will be necessary to at least double the output of grain, milk, meat and other foods. To solve these problems it is necessary to greatly increase labor productivity in collective farms and sovkhozes, and such a rapid growth is only possible by incorporating scientific achievements.

In recent years, the agriculture of Siberia has rapidly acquired equipment. This is because in western Siberia there is 1.7 times more agricultural land, 1.6 times more sowing area, and 2.8 times more cattle per worker than on the average throughout the RSFSR. The limited nature of labor resources requires the most efficient measures to accelerate the conversion to complex mechanization and automation of industrial processes. This is a problem of extreme importance, and in order to solve it scientists of the Siberian Division of VASKhNIL are aiding village workers.

The university town will have six scientific institutes: cattle farming, mechanization and electrification of agriculture, animal feed, chemization, agricultural economics,

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20 Jun 75

57

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

CHERNOV, P., SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' 18 Apr 75 p 1

experimental veterinary science of Siberia and the Far East. In addition to the scientific institutes, the university town will have self-supporting scientific-industrial subdivisions: a special technical planning office, a structural office of the Animal Husbandry Institute, a scientific organization of labor center, and others. Well-inscribed in the neat package of institutes are a computer center, library, and Presidium building.

Planning the university town took more than 20 of the leading planning organizations of the country. They check on progressive architectural and structural solutions. Construction is becoming faster with each month. In the past year alone 18 million rubles worth of structures were erected. In addition to the Institute of Chemization with a working area of 5,500 square meters, there is a cafeteria with 220 seats, 300 apartments, and a large sewage system 10.3 kilometers long. The university town has already cost 70 million rubles. Such 23,300,000 rubles of fixed capital will be introduced. Entering into the structure will be the Institute of Animal Husbandry with 10,000 square meters, a school with 1,174 seats, a children's shop for 280, homes for 600 families, a trade center and others--a total of 22 structures.

3/4

USSR

CHERNOV, P., SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 18 Apr 75 p 1

Along with the Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Animal Husbandry, construction is proceeding on the Institute of Feeds, Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture. The buildings of all the institutes are connected into a unified entity by a glass-enclosed walkway running along the second floor level.

The science center is being constructed by the "Sibakademstroy" Association imeni 50-Letiya SSSR. This group has a lot of experience. It built the university town of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The builders are handling the problem well. The Agricultural Chemicalization Institute, for example, was constructed in thirty-six months. On the eve of the next All-Union Subbotnik the builders are enthusiastically working to build the institutes of animal farming, feeds and other structures, and are trying to make a worthy contribution to the creation of a new science center in Siberia.

4/4

20 Jun 75

58

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

65. USSR

NIKOLAYEV, S.

NEW ENERGY INSTITUTE AT ALMA-ATA

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 75 p 2

[Text] A gala session was held yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the Kazakh Polytechnic Institute in honor of the opening of a new vuz--the Alma-Ata Energy Institute. This new institution based on the energy faculty of the Polytechnical Institute will be occupied in training power engineering personnel for service in Kazakhstan and other Central Asian republics. More than 2,000 students are presently studying at the Institute which is staffed by 150 professors and instructors. During 1975-1976 600 students will take the first course.

Talks were given by Kazakh Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education T. K. Katayev; Kazakh Minister of Energy and Electrification T. I. Baturov; Rector of the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute A. Omarov; Kazakh Deputy Minister of Education V. K. Sidorov, and Director of the new Energy Institute Sh. Ch. Chokin. They discussed the fact that the creation of an Energy Institute at Alma-Ata is still another manifestation of the concern of party and government for the development of

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USSR

NIKOLAYEV, S., KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Jan 75 p 2

development of higher education in Kazakhstan; they wished the new Institute all success in solving the problems facing it.

Rector of the new Energy Institute Prof A. V. Bolotov closed the session with the statement that the teaching staff thoroughly understands the profound responsibility which is laid upon it and will do everything possible to assure that well-trained and ideologically sound specialists will be turned out.

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66. USSR

TIMOFEEYEV, V., Supernumerary Correspondent of "Izvestiya"

AUTOMATIC METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 75 p 5

[Text] Ten automatic meteorological stations were established in hard-to-get-at areas of Tuva.

They regularly transmit to the Kyzyl Hydrometeorological Observatory data concerning the relative pressure, air temperature, wind direction and velocity, solar radiation, and quantity of precipitation. Workers of the weather service are pleased with their automatic helpers.

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67. USSR

POLUSHIN, I., Non-staff Correspondent of Izvestiya

NEW SELECTION CENTER

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 75 p 6

[Text] A new selection center was established here on the base of the Scientific Research Institute of Grain and Groat Crops.

The work of the experimental stations and scientific establishments in non-chernozem lands in genetics and selection of leguminous, buckwheat, and millet crops will be coordinated at the center. A broad program of work on creating new varieties of plants has been outlined.

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IX. CONFERENCES

39. USSR

BOGORAZ, A.

CONFERENCE OF METROLOGISTS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 75 p 2

[Text] A conference was held in Moscow of chief metrologists of the union republic ministries of health, the main administrations of the USSR Ministry of Health, and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

Chief Metrologist of the USSR Ministry of Health Director of the All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Institute of Medical Equipment R. I. Utyamyshev spoke of the prospects for developing medical equipment and the tasks of the Metrological Service of the USSR Ministry of Health.

Chief of the All-Union Association "Soyuzmedtekhnika" [All-Union Medical Equipment] M. I. Ryabchenkov touched upon providing repair enterprises with metrological assistance. Director of one of the country's best repair plants, "Medtekhnika" [Medical

1/2

USSR

BOGORAZ, A., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 4 Apr 75 p 2

Equipment Plant] (Riga), A. Ya. Lipskiy spoke of his experience in rational organization of the repair of medical equipment.

Of interest were accounts on metrological assistance in supplying measuring facilities, testing medical equipment, documentation on standardization and metrology, service of radiointerference and electromagnetic incompatibility, and others.

The chief metrologists of the union republic ministries of health gave accounts on the state of their services.

Chief Metrologist of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences G. A. Blinova put forth an interesting proposal on metrological safeguarding of the equipment in scientific research institutes.

Participants of the Conference outlined concrete measures for improving the effectiveness of the use of medical equipment in hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums, scientific research institutes, and other public health institutions of the country.

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20 Jun 75

61

FFT:SOVIET SCIENCE

63. USSR

VASCULAR SURGERY DISCUSSED

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 75 p 3

[Excerpts] This week the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery of the USSR Ministry of Health received numerous guests. In this Institute, which is one of the most important surgical centers of the country were held the First All-Union Conference on Emergency Vascular Surgery and the Third All-Union Symposium on Emergency Angiography....

The Conference on Emergency Vascular Surgery discussed both scientific and organizational problems of the further development of this service. Associates of the Division of Vascular Surgery of the Institute, the All-Union Center of Emergency Surgery, and other centers shared their experience in emergency aid in diseases and traumas of vessels with participants of the Conference. Academician B. V. Petrovskiy delivered a report on topical problems of emergency vascular surgery. Reports were also presented by Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences V. S. Savel'yev and Professors A. A. Shalimov, Yu. V. Novikov, M. D. Knyazev, G. N. Zakharov, and G. L. Ratner.

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USSR

MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 28 Mar 75 p 3

The Symposium discussed organizational principles of emergency angiographic service, problems connected with examination of organs of thoracic and abdominal cavity, and performance of angiography in pathology of extremities. Reports were delivered by Prof I. Ye. Ryabkin, Doctor of Medical Sciences A. P. Savchenko, and others.

2/2

20 Jun 75

62

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

70. USSR

PETROVA, V., Special Correspondent to Meditsinskaya Gazeta, Kaliningrad

CONFERENCE ON DEONTOLOGY INSTRUCTION IN MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 75 p 3

[Abstract] The humanism of Soviet medicine rests firmly on the indestructible principles of medical ethics and deontology--the science of duty. The high moral convictions, the sense of duty to the patient, his relatives, and colleague physicians must be inherent not only in the physician, but also to the average medical worker. This does not happen by itself; it must be taught. M. L. Volovskaya, head of the Central Methodology Office on Secondary Medical Education discussed the role and place of deontology in the training and education of students. The most favorable conditions for the formation in youth of a Marxist-Leninist world-outlook have been created in the Soviet Union. A departmental course was first offered in 1973, entitled "Foundations of Marxist-Leninist esthetics and ethics."

L. A. Makeyeva read a report entitled "The Communist conviction as the basis of student education." She is the senior instructor of the Department of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy of the First Moscow Medical Institute. The class struggle is intensifying in the field of ideology and the special tactics of our enemies--to stifle Marxism

1/2

USSR

PETROVA, V., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 14 May 75 p 3

softly, with a "hug." They often pass themselves off as Marxists and preach so-called objectivism: negation of the theoretical difference between socialism and capitalism. The anticommunists are counting on youth, as indicated by the growing flow of slanderous transmissions of the Capitalist radio stations.

G. I. Isayev attempted to analyze the new program of medical psychology in the light of the psychotherapeutic aspects of deontology. He heads the instructional section of the Chair of Psychiatry of the First Moscow Medical Institute. M. I. Ivanova (Nal'chik) spoke of citizenship, patriotism, and meetings with war veterans as means of teaching morals. G. F. Manusevich (Minsk) urged comparison of ethics in capitalist and socialist countries. L. A. Mikhaylova (Moscow) suggested 'rap sessions' at which would be discussed behavior at home and outside the home, proper speech, fashion, etc. L. D. Skvortsova (Kaliningrad) stated that all prescriptions are issued by the physician, while the nurse merely carries them out properly. Ye. A. Rybak (Baranovich) stressed the role of ethics and deontology in gynecology. P. A. Shabalina (Yaroslavl') pointed out ethical standards for the head of a feldsher-obstetrics clinic.

2/2

20 Jun 75

63

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

71. USSR

BIOCHEMISTRY-FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY AND MEDICINE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 75 p 3

[Excerpts] This was the name of a seminar held in Kiev by the City Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. I. Palladin of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It was opened by Secretary of the Kiev City Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, T. V. Glovak....

The achievements of the Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. V. Palladin were related at the Symposium by Director of the Institute Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences M. F. Gulyy and Doctors of Biological Sciences V. P. Korotkoruchko, V. P. Vendt, and M. D. Kurskiy. It was here in the Department of Protein Biosynthesis that was developed the well known "microcide" preparation (this work was awarded State Prize in 1955). And not long ago from the same liquid culture medium was isolated glucose oxidase, an enzyme used in medicine to determine the sugar level in the blood. In the Department of Biochemistry of Growth on the basis of the isolation of proteins characteristic of this process, including the growth of malignant tumors, a successful search is being carried out for methods of early diagnosis of cancer....

1/2

USSR

MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 28 Mar 75 p 3

Fundamental theoretical investigations cannot be carried on out of touch with life. This was shown very convincingly by the Seminar. It was the result of systematic work of the Kiev City Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party to strengthen the links between scientists and practical people and to bring together the scientific and production collectives.

2/2

20 Jun 75

64

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

X. MISCELLANEOUS

72. USSR

MULLER-DIETZ, H.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OF THE USSR: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

Bad Godesberg DIE AKADEMIE DER MEDIZINISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTEN DER UDSSR: STRUKTUR UND
FUNKTION in German 1973, 126 pp

[Text]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE USSR	11
1.1.	Organization and Planning	12
1.2.	Institutions and Personnel	18
2.	THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	22
2.1.	Founding	22
2.2.	Tasks	26
1/3		

USSR

MULLER-DIETZ, H., DIE AKADEMIE DER MEDIZINISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTEN DER UDSSR: STRUKTUR
UND FUNKTION 1973, 126 pp

2.3.	Members	27
2.4.	Structure and Agencies	30
2.4.1.	The Presidium	31
2.4.2.	Institutes and Laboratories	35
2.4.3.	Scientific Personnel	41
3.1.	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND RESULTS	47
3.1.	Plenary Assembly	47
3.2.	Research Reports and Instructions of the Plenary Assembly	49
3.3.	Evaluation of Research Results	58
3.4.	Prizes	59
3.5.	Publications	60
3.6.	Relationship with Foreign Countries	63
4.	SUMMARY	65
5.	APPENDIX	66
2/3		

20 Jun 75

65

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

USSR

MULLER-DIETZ, H., DIE AKADEMIE DER MEDIZINISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTEN DER UDSSR: STRUKTUR UND FUNKTION 1973, 126 pp

5.1. Membership List	66
5.1.1. Full Members	66
5.1.2. Corresponding Members	75
5.1.3. Foreign Members	86
5.2. List of Institutes and Laboratories	87
5.2.1. Division for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology	87
5.2.2. Division for Clinical Medicine	91
5.2.3. Division for Biomedical Sciences	96
5.2.4. Siberian Branch of the Academy	100
5.3. Statutes	101
5.3.1. Statutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR	101
5.3.2. Divisional Statutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR	110
5.3.3. Standard Institutional Statutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR	116
5.3.4. Institutional Scientific Council Statutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences	123

3/3

73. USSR

BERZINYA, A., assistant, Chair of Pharmacognosy, Medical Institute, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Riga

MAP OF LATVIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS COMPILED

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 4

[Text] In the current year Latvians must gather 35 tons of wild medicinal herbs. To cope with this complex task, they will receive help from scientists and, in particular, the workers of the Riga Medical Institute.

During the past two years Candidates of Pharmaceutical Sciences Ye. A. Rubine and V. A. Iriste and Candidate of Agricultural Sciences S. M. Ozols reconnoitered the extensive territory of Valmiyerskiy and Tsesisskiy Rayons. Associates of the Chair [of Pharmacognosy] have compiled a map of medicinal plant distribution and made a study of the possibility of harvesting them.

At present the harvesters have only to glance at the map to accurately determine where and what plants, in what amounts, they will be able to harvest. On the map one can also see in what places Valeriana officinalis and Menyanthes trifoliata are in peril of extinction, and where the overgrowths of Arctostaphylos uva-ursi and Lycopodium must be saved. The Republic Committee for the Protection of Nature keeps special watch over these plants.

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20 Jun 75

66

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

XI. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

1. USSR

REUT, V.

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF EYE DISEASES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 75 p 3

[Abstract] The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Eye Diseases has a clinic, the ophthalmologic center, which was founded a year and a half ago. Prof Mikhayil Mikhaylovich Krasnov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, is the director of the institute.

In the treatment of glaucoma, a new method has been introduced: tiny intraocular apertures are made through the walls of the eye using laser beams. The two focuses of study of the center are the causes of incurable blindness, glaucoma and diabetic eye damage; and the study of the main causes of visual deficiency. Cataracts are now removed using ultrasonics: phaco-emulsification. Computers are used to design lenses for visual correction. An average of 400,000 operations per year are performed in the USSR for the removal of cataracts. M. M. Krasnov proposed one type of artificial

1/2

USSR

REUT, V., PRAVDA 5 May 75 p 3

crystalline lens; another was proposed by Prof S. N. Fedorov. Four years ago Krasnov surgically re-created one good eye-ball from two non-functioning ones: an amazing operation. In 1966 M. M. Krasnov discovered a method of microscopic eye surgery, a method now used all over the world.

Vladimir S. Akopyan is the head of the Laser Eye Surgery Laboratory. The clinic occupies temporary quarters now, but the construction of a 15-story and 4-story building with laboratories and a clinical section with 180 beds is set.

2/2

20 Jun 75

67

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

2. USSR

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 75 p 3

Prof B. Gurtova -- head of a division

1/1

3. USSR

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL HYGIENE AND THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH IMENI N. A. SEMASHKO, MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Mar 75 p 2

M. Roytman -- leader of the Division of Economic Research

1/1

20 Jun 75

68

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

4. USSR

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL HYGIENE AND THE ORGANIZATION OF
PUBLIC HEALTH IMENI N. A. SEMASHKO

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Apr 75 p 3

V. Bazanov -- scientific associate

Ye. Danilishina -- scientific associate

1/1

5. USSR

AZERBAYDZHAN MEDIC/L INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Feb 75 p 3

Prof A. Akhmedov -- head of the Chair of Orthopedic Stomatology

1/1

20 Jun 75

69

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

6. USSR

BELORUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SANITARY HYGIENIC INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Apr 75 p 4

V. Yermakova -- scientific associate

1/1

7. USSR

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCED TRAINING OF PHYSICIANS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Mar 75 p 3

G. Gridneva -- scientific associate of the Chair of Childrens' Physiology, Development, and Education

1/1

20 Jun 75

70

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

8. USSR

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCED TRAINING OF PHYSICIANS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Apr 75 p 3

V. Golikov -- secretary of the party committee

1/1

9. USSR

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 75 p 3

Yu. Solodovnikov -- head of the Laboratory of Dysentery and Its Related Diseases,
leader of the All-Union Center for Shigella

1/1

20 Jun 75

71

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

10. USSR

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF GASTROENTEROLOGY, MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF
PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE MOSCOW CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 75 p 3

Prof A. Logunov -- director of the Institute

1/1

11. USSR

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF STOMATOLOGY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 75 p 3

R. Mikhaylova -- senior scientific associate

1/1

20 Jun 75

72

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

12. USSR

CRIMEAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 75 p 3

V. Klapchuk -- head of the Chair of Physical Education, Candidate of Medical Sciences

1/1

13. USSR

GOR'KIY MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Apr 75 p 3

Ye. Sheynova -- docent of the History of Medicine Course

1/1

20 Jun 75

73

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

14. USSR

INSTITUTE OF GASTROENTEROLOGY, TADZHIK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Mar 75 p 3

Prof Kh. Mansurov -- director of the Institute

1/1

15. USSR

INSTITUTE OF HEALTH RESORT SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL THERAPY METHODS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Apr 75 p 2

Prof G. Agadzhanyan -- director of the Institute

1/1

20 Jun 75

74

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

16. USSR

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE IMENI Ye. I. MARTSINOVSKIY,
MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Apr 75 p 3

Prof K. Chagin -- director of the Institute

1/1

17. USSR

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RADIOLOGY, USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 3

A. Tsyb -- leader of the Division of Angiolympography, Candidate of Medical Sciences

1/1

20 Jun 75

75

FPD: SOVIET SCIENCE

18. USSR

INSTITUTE OF RHEUMATISM, USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 May 75 p 3

V. Nasonova -- director of the Institute, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

1/1

19. USSR

INSTITUTE OF SURGERY IMENI A. V. VISHNEVSKIY, USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 3

V. Sologub -- deputy director of the Institute, leader of the All-Union Burn Center, Doctor of Medical Sciences

1/1

20 Jun 75

76

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

20. USSR

IZHEVSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 1

Prof I. Mokerov -- rector

1/1

21. USSR

KAZAN' MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Mar 75 p 2

Z. N. Yakubova -- head of a chair

1/1

20 Jun 75

77

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

22. USSR

KAUNAS MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Mar 75 p 3

V. Kuzminskis -- prorector for educational work

Prof V. Sadauskas -- prorector for scientific work

1/1

23. USSR

KHABAROVSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Mar 75 p 3

N. Korosteleva -- secretary of the Party Committee

1/1

20 Jun 75

78

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

24. USSR

KHAR'KOV MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Mar 75 p 2

L. I. Malaya -- head of a chair, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

1/1

25. USSR

KIRGIZ MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 May 75 p 3

Prof M. M. Mirrakhimov -- leader of a problem laboratory which studies man's physiology and pathology in high-altitude conditions, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

T. M. Murataliyev -- aspirant

R. O. Khamzamulin -- aspirant

1/1

20 Jun 75

79

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

26. USSR

KISHINEV MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 May 75 p 4

S. Shpital'nik -- head of the Scientific and Bibliographic Department of the Library

1/1

27. USSR

KUBAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Mar 75 p 2

Ye. N. Agapova -- head of a chair

1/1

20 Jun 75

80

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

28. USSR

LENINGRAD PEDIATRIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 75 p 2

N. Veselov -- secretary of the party committee, Candidate of Medical Sciences

1/1

29. USSR

L'VOV MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Feb 75 p 3

Prof D. Zerbino -- head of the Chair of Pathological Anatomy

1/1

20 Jun 75

81

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

30. USSR

ZHELEZNOV, N., Academician of the Geographic Society USSR

MAGADAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 75 p 4

[Text] Chukotka has again become the object of an intense study by specialists of various fields. A large scientific expedition of the Magadan Institute of Biological Problems of the North was working on the high-altitude Lake Elgogytgyn and in the valley of the Enmyvaam River. The goal of the expedition was to predict changes in the biosphere of the North due to man's economic activity and study the peninsular territory in order to discover natural complexes and objects requiring conservation.

Another expedition of the Institute performed work on the Arctic island of Wrangel to detect migration paths of the white goose. For that purpose they tagged and shot birds using the "bloodless" method. About 600 geese, colored red, flew off to hibernate in California, which made it possible to track the marked geese by eye. Since these studies were done in conformity with a Soviet-American agreement on scientific cooperation, American ornithologists will make further observations.

1/1

31. USSR

MILITARY-MEDICAL ACADEMY IMENI S. M. KIROV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Mar 75 p 3

V. Antonov -- docent of the Chair of Infectious Diseases

1/1

20 Jun 75

82

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

32. USSR

MILITARY-MEDICAL ACADEMY IMENI S. M. KIROV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 3

Prof A. Orlov -- head of the Chair of Thermal Injuries

1/1

33. USSR

KLYUCHNIKOV, S.

MOSCOW CHEMICOTECHNICAL INSTITUTE IMENI D. I. MENDELEYEV

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 75 p 3

[Text] At the Moscow Chemicotechnical Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev a new composition has been developed and tested successfully for conserving various artistic museum pieces.

To preserve an art object made of wood a special lacquer has previously been used to coat it. When the solvent completely evaporated on the treated surface, the lacquer began to crystallize, ruining the esthetic properties of the article; structural stresses appeared at some points which were of a particular hazard to the paint layer of the object d'art.

The use of the new compound has made it possible to fully preclude the formation of a crystallized coating on the surface, avoid the formation of internal stresses, and improve the plastic properties of the wood structure. The protective film is transparent, moisture-resistant, and retains the original appearance of the object d'art.

1/1

20 Jun 75

83

FPD: SOVIET SCIENCE

34. USSR

MOSCOW CITY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF FIRST AID IMENI N. V. SKLIFOSOVSKIY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 2

Prof D. Fedotov -- head of the Psychosomatic Division

1/1

35. USSR

1ST MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE IMENI N. M. SECHENOV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Mar 75 p 3

V. Sokolov -- professor of the Chair of Hospital Surgery

1/1

20 Jun 75

84

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

36. USSR

1ST MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE IMENI I. M. SECHENOV

Moscow MEDITSIMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Mar 75 p 3

L. V. Vnina -- head of the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Sanitary-Hygienic Faculty

G. S. Samoylova -- docent of the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology

1/1

37. USSR

1ST MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Apr 75 p 3

Prof V. Smolenskiy -- head of the Chair of Hospital Therapy for Sub-Interns

1/1

20 Jun 75

85

PPD: SOVIET SCIENCE

38. USSR

2ND MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Apr 75 p 3

V. Lyuzov -- head of the Chair of Hospital Therapy, Doctor of Medical Sciences

1/1

39. USSR

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE IMENI F. F. ERISMAN

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Mar 75 p 1

Prof A. P. Shitskova -- director of the Institute, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

1/1

20 Jun 75

86

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

40. USSR

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ROENTGENOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, MINISTRY OF HEALTH RSFSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 75 p 2

A. Antonova -- junior scientific associate of the Radiological Department

T. Ignat'yeva -- technician and laboratory worker of the Radiological Department

1/1

41. USSR

NOVOSIBIRSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 75 p 2

Prof Yu. Borodin -- rector

A. Kononov -- head of the Automated Control System Department

1/1

20 Jun 75

87

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

42. USSR

NOVOSIBIRSK SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SANITARY INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 75 p 2

Ye. Gorbachev -- director of the Institute

N. Kosiborod -- head of the Laboratory of the Hygiene of Atmospheric Air

1/1

43. USSR

RYBAKOV, M.

PACIFIC OCEAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF FISHING AND OCEANOGRAPHY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Apr 75 p 4

[Text] A tape library of marine sounds has been compiled at the Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fishing and Oceanography. Scientists monitored and recorded on tape a way dolphins, sperm whales, and tuna "converse." The voices of flounder, humpback salmon, herring, rock perches, are well differentiated. The hollow, indeed trumpety sounds are emitted at times by fish, mollusks, and marine mammals. The tape library reflects the uncommon variety of sounds.

1/1

20 Jun 75

88

FPD: SOVIET SCIENCE

44. USSR

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PSYCHONEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE IMENI V. M. BEKHTEREV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 75 p 3

Prof M. Kabanov -- director of the Institute

1/1

45. USSR

KARPUNIN, M., non-staff correspondent to IZVESTIYA

SIBERIAN INSTITUTE OF POWER ENGINEERING

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 75 p 3

[Text] At the Siberian Institute of Power Engineering a high-voltage test complex has been brought to full nominal power. It includes a whole series of structures, including a 1.5 MV transformer cascade and 4.8 MV pulse generator. This is the first time that a laboratory of such a type was created in the eastern regions of the land. Brought to life by the progressive development of Siberian power engineering, it will enable production of information required to plan electric power transmission lines for super high voltage. Indeed, a whole series of parameters of high-voltage electric transmission lines can not be simulated; if there were no complex, they would only be possible to obtain based on experimental verification in full-scale electrical power lines. The entry into operation of this complex coincided with the Thirtieth Anniversary of the founding of the Institute.

1/1

20 Jun 75

89

FPD: SOVIET SCIENCE

46. USSR

SMOLENSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 75 p 3

V. Agafonov -- instructor

M. Gomonchuk -- instructor

1/1

47. USSR

TADZHIK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Apr 75 p 1

T. M. Tushchayev -- head of the Central Scientific Research Laboratory, Doctor of Medical Sciences

Z. Ya. Shakarova -- laboratory worker

N. V. Glybina -- junior scientific associate

1/1

20 Jun 75

90

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

48. USSR

TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Apr 75 p 1

F. A. Lentsner -- docent, head of the Chair of Microbiology

1/1

49. USSR

TASHKENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Apr 75 p 3

Prof F. Amirov -- head of a chair, State Prize laureate

1/1

20 Jun 75

91

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

50. USSR

TBILISI MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Apr 75 p 3

R. Khonelidze -- deputy secretary of the Komsomol Committee

1/1

51. USSR

TERNOPOL' MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Mar 75 p 3

Prof I. Smiyan -- head of the Chair of Childrens' Diseases

1/1

20 Jun 75

92

PPD: SOVIET SCIENCE

52. USSR

VLADIVOSTOK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Feb 75 p 3

A. Tikhomirov -- rector, docent

1/1

53. USSR

YEREVAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Feb 75 p 3

Prof S. Khachatryan -- head of the Chair of Pathological Physiology

1/1

20 Jun 75

93

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

54. USSR

YEREVAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 75 p 3

R. P. Stamboltsyan -- head of a Chair, Corresponding Member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences

1/1

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UNCLASSIFIED

02 of 02

20 Jun 75

94

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

XII. EAST EUROPE

1. EAST GERMANY

SCHULZE [initial(s) not given], professor, Dr of sciences

HETTE LAMMERT IS 80 YEARS OLD

Leipzig PSYCHIATRIE, NEUROLOGIE UND MEDIZINISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE in German Vol 27 No 1, Jan 75 p 15

[Text] Mrs Hette Lammert, Dr, senior medical counsellor, celebrates her 80th birthday on 16 January 1975. The editorial staff of this journal and the leadership of the East-German Association of Psychiatry and Neurology extend their heartfelt congratulations. Since her return from emigration in 1952, our colleague Mrs Lammert, has rendered very valuable services in the development of our specialty, our association and this journal. Her continuing cooperation and her willingness to offer the benefits of her professional and human experience, as well as her high proficiency in the Russian language, helped us considerably. We think with particular pleasure and gratitude of the years of her active cooperation mainly because of her outstanding virtues as a human being. We wish Dr Lammert (Mrs) the very best for the remainder of her life and we remain very closely attached to her.

1/1

2. HUNGARY

LEDANYI, Jozsa, professor, Dr

GYULA ELISCHER

Budapest MAGYAR RADIOLOGIYA in Hungarian Vol 27 No 2, Apr 75 pp 114-115

[Abstract] The author's personal recollections of Gyula Elischer, professor, who died recently, are described. Elischer was appointed director of the X-Ray Institute of Debrecen Medical University in 1922 at the rank of full professor. He became a world-renowned authority on precision X-ray diagnostics of gastric diseases in general, and of the contrast examination of the gastric mucous membrane in particular. He loved his profession; he was revered by his pupils. He was respected and liked by his patients in whom he not only saw the diseased body but the human being. He loved music and was member of a chamber orchestra group. The author recalls events and incidents in Elischer's life which demonstrate his humor, humanistic character, helpfulness, professionalism and optimism. His death was a result of radiation injury.

1/1

20 Jun 75

95

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

3. HUNGARY

NEMENYI, Maria

A CONVERSATION WITH LAJOS KARDOS

Budapest MAGYAR PSZICHOLOGIAI SZEMLE in Hungarian Vol 32 No 1, 1975 pp 93-97

[Abstract] The author interviewed Professor Lajos Kardos, asking him questions about his youth, education, experiences, philosophy, and highlights of his life. Kardos attended the university in Vienna, studying psychology under Professor Karl Buehler. He obtained a medical degree, and worked for his doctorate in philosophy. He worked in the institute of Woodworth at Columbia University as a Rockefeller scholar for two years. In his opinion, the American approach differs considerably from the European approach to psychology; the former is more test-oriented and tends to regard the discipline more in quantitative terms. In the early 1930's he worked in a U.S. college. He was laid off as a result of the depression. After some time spent working in an institute of pediatric psychology, he returned to Budapest. At the University of Budapest, he first assisted Pal Schiller, head of the psychology team, then--after the end of World War II--he replaced him. Since 1 January 1947, he has been head of the Department of Psychology. He became a disciple of Pavlov's theories. In 1957 he visited Brussels, in 1960 he visited Bonn, and in 1961 he visited Padova.

1/2

HUNGARY

NEMENYI, Maria, MAGYAR PSZICHOLOGIAI SZEMLE Vol 32 No 1, 1975 pp 93-97

He returned to Padova repeatedly to monitor ongoing animal-psychology experiments. Kardos considers himself an enthusiastic educator, and likes most to lecture in areas where he conducts research of his own. He regards research an essential prerequisite of being a successful educator.

2/2

20 Jun 75

96

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

4. HUNGARY

SZABO, Gabor, Dr

AN OBITUARY OF BELA TANKO (1905-1974)

Budapest ORVOSI HETILAP in Hungarian Vol 116 No 11, 16 Mar 75 p 603

[Abstract] Dr Bela Tanko was born 5 November 1905 in Szaszvaros, Transylvania. He had lived in Debrecen since 1914 where he attended primary, secondary, and advanced schools, where he worked, raised a family, and died. He attended the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sciences in Debrecen, where he graduated sub auspiciis gubernatoris. He started his career at the Institute for Medical Chemistry at Debrecen University. He became a candidate of biochemical sciences in 1952. In February 1947 he was appointed professor of the newly opened Department of Organic Chemistry. He spent one year each in Berlin (1931-1932) and London (1933). In 1939 he obtained a Rockefeller scholarship but could not proceed to the U.S. because of the outbreak of World War II. He was a founding member and long-time president of the Hungarian Association of Biochemistry. He represented Hungary at the organization of European biochemical societies. His field of specialization included carbohydrate metabolism, nucleic acids, and tumor diagnostics by chemical means. He was an aloof person, puritanic in outlook, and a first-rate lecturer. He contributed to the

1/2

HUNGARY

SZABO, Gabor, Dr, ORVOSI HETILAP, Vol 116 No 11, 16 Mar 75 p 603

planning and startup of the so-called theoretical edifice at Debrecen University of Medical Sciences, which also houses the Institute of Biochemistry. He contributed to various textbooks dealing with experimental medicine. His colleagues and pupils remember him with affection and respect.

2/2

20 Jun 75

97

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

5. POLAND

SZEWORSKA, Ludmila

PLENARY MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS AND COMMITTEES OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 23 No 2, 1975 pp 98-102

[Abstract] The plenary meetings held during a period from 1 July to 30 October 1974 of the following scientific departments and committees of the Polish Academy of Sciences are epitomized:

Department 1 -- of Social Sciences. Committee for the Study of Contemporary Imperialism and Its Ideology--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Bisztyga read a paper entitled "Realization of the Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in the Polish Foreign Policy in Relation to Capitalist Countries"; Committee for Linguistics; Committee for Historical Sciences; Committee for Neophilological Sciences.

Department 2 -- of Biological Sciences. Committee for Anthropology and Antropometry; Committee for Hydrobiology.

1/2

POLAND

SZEWORSKA, Ludmila, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 23 No 2, 1975 pp 98-102

Department 3 -- of Mathematical-Physical, Chemical, and Geological-Geographical Sciences; Committee for Geodesy.

Department 4 -- of Technical Sciences. Committee for Acoustics; Telecommunication Section of the Committee for Electronics and Telecommunication; Committee for Water Economy; Committee for Land and Water Engineering.

Department 5 -- of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences. Committee for Agricultural Economy; Committee for Plant Breeding and Cultivation; "Man and Agricultural and Forest Environment" Unit.

Department 6 -- of Medical Sciences. Committee for Cell Biology; Committee for Human Ecology; Commission of Clinical Encephalography of the Committee for Neurological Sciences; Committee for Nourishment of Population.

Interdepartmental Committees: Committee for the Study and Prognosis "Poland 2000."

2/2

20 Jun 75

98

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

6. POLAND

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLINGUISTIC SYMPOSIUM

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 23 No 2, 1975 p 116

[Text] An International Psycholinguistic Symposium on the Structure and Function of the Spoken Word was held in Krakow from 10 to 22 October 1974. Psychologists from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland took part in it. The debates took place in two sections: developmental psycholinguistics relating to the formation of the language in small children and youth, and that of foreign languages, concerned with learning and assimilation of the principles of foreign syntax and language structures.

1/1

7. POLAND

YERMOLOVICH, N.

POLISH NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 75 p 1

[Text] It has been a long time since the atom came into the laboratory to stay. The atom today, figuratively speaking, is becoming more and more a part of the "working chain". Various nuclear devices have now been received by 1,300 Polish industrial enterprises.

The main supplier of the new technology--the Institute of Nuclear Research near Warsaw--is being expanded. Here construction is being started on an experimental enterprise which will employ 1,500 workers. This new enterprise will supply the growing demands of Poland for atomic equipment to be used in industry and medicine.

1/1

20 Jun 75

99

PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

8. POLAND

T. JACZEWSKI

Leningrad VESTNIK LENINGRADSKOGO UNIVERSITETA in Russian No 21, 1974 pp 140-141

[Abstract] Prof Tadeusz Jaczewski, noted Polish zoologist and entomologist, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and associate of Warsaw University, died in Warsaw on 25 February 1974.

1/1

9. POLAND

WOLNIEWICZ, Lutoslaw, N. Copernicus University, Institute of Physics, Torun

WLODZIMIERZ KOLOS

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 23 No 1, 1975 pp 54-57

[Scientific Profiles of the Members of the Polish Academy of Sciences]

[Abstract] Prof Wlodzimierz Kolos is an outstanding Polish scientist and an authority of international repute in quantum chemistry. He is a member of editorial committees of the International Journal of Quantum Chemistry and Chemical Physics Letters. He also heads the Quantum Chemistry Section of the Polish Chemical Society and is member of the Polish Physics Society and European Physics Society.

Born 6 September 1928 at Pinsk (then Poland, now Belorussian SSR), he graduated in 1947 from a secondary school in Sroda Wlkp., and studied during 1947-1950 at the Mathematical-Natural Science Faculty of the University of Poznan. In 1950-1951 he became assistant at the Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Poznan. In 1951-1953 he took postgraduate studies at the Institute of Theoretical Physics, Warsaw University, ending with a candidate's degree in physics. From 1953 on, Kolos worked at the Institute of Physics and the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences as lecturer, docent, and assistant professor. In 1962 he returned
1/3

20 Jun 75

100

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

POLAND

WOLNIEWICZ, Lutoslaw, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 23 No 1, 1975 pp 54-57

to Warsaw University and worked in the Department of Physical Chemistry and then in the Department of Theoretical Chemistry, the Group of Quantum Chemistry, and Laboratory of Quantum Chemistry, which he headed successively. Apart from this, in 1959-1966 he worked at the Institute of Nuclear Research as head of a laboratory. In 1969-1972 Prof Kolos was deputy director of the Institute of Basic Problems of Chemistry, University of Warsaw. In 1969 he received the title of full professor and became Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The scientific activity of Prof. Kolos is expressed by over 60 works published in major scientific Polish and foreign journals. They relate to three groups of subjects: nuclear and radiation physicochemistry; problems connected with simplified theories of large chemical molecules; and the theory and precise computations connected with the simplest chemical molecules. This last work was undertaken by Prof. Kolos during his first stay in the United States in 1958 when electronic computers began to be used for molecular calculations. His major works in this field were carried out by Prof Kolos in 1958-1968 during his repeated stays at the University of Chicago as a visiting professor. These works deal mainly with hydrogen molecule and contain the finest results ever achieved in quantum chemistry and are of extreme importance for many fields of science, including astrophysics. where, for example, the calculated

2/3

POLAND

WOLNIEWICZ, Lutoslaw, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 23 No 1, 1975 pp 54-57

quadrupole moment of the H_2 molecule was applied to determine the hydrogen content on Jupiter.

Recently, during his visits to Max Planck Institute in Munich and to the University of Florida at Gainesville, Prof Kolos obtained a number of important results concerning interactions between the hydrogen atom and the antihydrogen atom, and regarding the applicability of the calculus of disturbances in calculations of potential curves.

3/3

20 Jun 75

101

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

10. POLAND

KWILECKI, Andrzej, Institute of Sociology, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznan

WLADYSLAW MARKIEWICZ

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 23 No 2, 1975 pp 28-33

[Abstract] Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof. Wladyslaw Markiewicz, is one of the leading personalities in Polish sociology. During a number of years, as a lecturer of the principles of Marxism-Leninism in Poznan higher educational institutions, and then as a professor of sociology at the A. Mickiewicz University of Poznan, Director of the Western Institute, Chairman of the Committee for Sociological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and President of the Main Directorate of the Polish Sociological Society, Prof. Markiewicz was a didactician and educator of a great many of university students, a social and political worker, a link between different sociological strata of the country, organizer of the "community of sociologists," and a representative of the Polish Marxist social and political thought in international contacts. At the same time, Prof. Markiewicz was publishing sociological monographs, discussions, reviews and articles in the periodical and daily press, made frequent appearances at symposia and Party conferences, presenting reports and papers, and also took part in television and radio interviews and political meetings.

1/3

POLAND

KWILECKI, Andrzej, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 23 No 2, 1975 pp 28-33

Prof. Markiewicz was born on 2 January 1920 in Ostrow Wlkp. in a workingman's family and spent his early childhood in France where his parents emigrated and where he attended elementary school for three years. During a depression crisis in France he returned with his parents to Poland. Under German occupation he was sent to Germany for forced labor, then was arrested by Gestapo and put into a concentration camp. After the collapse of Germany he went to Italy, joined the Polish Armed Forces, and there he also studied at the mathematics and physics lycee in Marino.

In 1947 he returned to Poland, via England, and studied sociology at the University of Poznan, graduating in 1951 with an M.A. degree in sociology. In 1959 he obtained his Ph.D. in sociology.

In 1962-1964 Markiewicz became vice-director of the Western Institute, and in 1965, its director. He remained at this post until 1971. During this period the Western Institute, in cooperation with scientific institutions of other socialist countries, was engaged in a large-scale study of problems connected with developed capitalist countries of Western Europe, especially of West Germany. Markiewicz organized discussions and dialogues with West German scientists, sociologists, and historians concerning relations between West Germany and Poland. He made several trips to West Germany to lecture.

2/3

20 Jun 75

102

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

POLAND

KWILECKI, Andrzej, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 23 No 2, 1975 pp 28-33

Currently Prof. Markiewicz is head of the Department of Labor Sociology and Organization at Warsaw University and vice-chairman of the Polish Committee for matters connected with UNESCO. He maintains close contacts with a number of scientific institutions and scientists specializing in sociology and international relations, and was invited to deliver lectures in Moscow, Prague, Moravska Ostrava, Bratislava, Berlin, Jena, Halle, West Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, Göttingen, Hannover, Dortmund, Munich, London, Vienna, and other centers. For his scientific and social services, Prof. Markiewicz was awarded numerous decorations: Golden Cross of Merit, Knight's and Officer's Cross of Polonia Restituta, Decennial Medal of the Polish People's Republic, and many other distinctions. He became Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1971.

3/3

11. POLAND

PASSENDORFER, Edward, Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

WLADYSLAW POZARYSKI

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 23 No 1, 1975 pp 64-68

[Abstract] Wladyslaw Pozaryski, a prominent Polish geologist, was born in 1910 in Warsaw. In 1934 he graduated with an M.A. degree in geology from the Department of Mathematical and Natural Sciences of Warsaw University. He received his Ph.D. degree in geology in 1940. In 1951 he qualified as assistant professor in geology at the Department of Natural Sciences of Warsaw University. In 1954 he received the title of assistant professor, and in 1964 that of a full professor. He worked at the Polish Institute of Geology from 1938. In 1952 he was appointed Professor of Micropaleontology and Head of the Department of Micropaleontology of Warsaw University, which duties he performed until 1969.

The scientific activity of Prof. Pozaryski was mainly concerned with stratigraphy and paleogeography of the Southern Poland. Here his life-long studies resulted in a series of geological maps, 1:1,000,000. Prof. Pozaryski is also occupied with the search

1/2

20 Jun 75

103

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

POLAND

PASSENDORFER, Edward, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 23 No 1, 1975 pp 64-68

for mineral raw materials, in particular, petroleum and natural gas and has to his credit several valuable discoveries. His international contacts in geology are expressed by 35 trips abroad in Europe and America, and participation in international geological congresses at which he thrice represented Poland and delivered about 20 reports and lectures. He is a Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and a member of the German Society of Naturalists and a honorary member of the German Geological Society. Decorations include the Decennial Medal of the Polish People's Republic, Golden Cross of Merit, Officer's Cross Polonia Restituta, and other awards.

2/2

12. POLAND

PIJANOWSKI, Eugeniusz, (decd) Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Food Engineering, Agricultural Academy, Warsaw

ANTONI RUTKOWSKI

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 23 No 2, 1975 pp 34-39

[Abstract] Prof. Antoni Rutkowski was born in Poznan on 13 November 1920. In 1939 he graduated from a secondary school there. During German occupation of Poland he attended an agricultural school at Czenichow near Krakow and graduated in 1942. Upon liberation in 1945 he resumed his higher studies and graduated in 1948 from the Department of Agriculture of the University of Poznan, specializing in food engineering. In 1951 he obtained his doctorate in agricultural sciences (cumma cum laude) for a thesis on chemical oxidation indicators of changes in fats. He became docent in 1954, assistant professor in 1961, full professor in 1969, and was elected Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1971.

Prof. Rutkowski filled many important educational and scientific research posts in food engineering, among which, from 1956 on, he was a member of the Committee for the Technology and Chemistry of Food of the Polish Academy of Sciences as coordinator of research work, and in 1969-1971 he was chairman of that Committee. In 1972 he was appointed deputy secretary of Department 5--of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences--of 1/2

20 Jun 75

104

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

POLAND

PIJANOWSKI, Eugeniusz, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 23 No 2, 1975 pp 34-39

the Polish Academy of Sciences. In 1973 Prof. Rutkowski joined the Warsaw Agricultural Academy as head of the Meat and Fat Engineering Unit of the Institute of Food Engineering.

Prof. Rutkowski is the author of about 150 research works (64 in foreign languages) published in scientific periodicals and materials of various domestic and international congresses. He was chiefly interested in fats and allied substances and, later on, also in proteins. He has greatly contributed to a thorough study of the chemical composition of the oil and solvent-extracted cake from oil seeds, especially that of rape oil and cake, i.e. an oil plant of primary importance for Poland and some other countries of the temperate zone. His research has solved to a great extent the problem of decreasing the adverse effect of goitrogenous compounds of the rape oil-meal.

The interest aroused by Prof. Rutkowski's work and his contribution to science in foreign countries is expressed by numerous invitations addressed to him, at their expense, by foreign scientific societies to come and deliver lectures: to Italy (1967), France (1970), the United States and Canada (1970), Czechoslovakia and Italy (1971), West Germany and Hungary (1973). In Poland his work was also recognized by numerous awards, prizes and decorations, among them: Golden Cross of Merit, Officer's and Commander's Cross of Polonia Restituta, Decennial Medal of the Polish People's Republic, and other medals.

2/2

13. YUGOSLAVIA

VRABAC, M.

IVAN KOPIC

Belgrade VETERINARSKI GLASNIK in Serbo-Croatian No 2, 1975 pp 159-160

[Abstract] Veterinarian Ivan Kopic died of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Born in Babina Greda he graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine in Zagreb in 1958. Having a heart problem and in order to avoid physical exertion he worked within the Veterinary Institute in Vinkovci. Here he spent his entire career of 16 years. In 1972 he became director of the Institute, which at the time celebrated its 25th anniversary. Kopic described its work and development through that period (Praxis Veterinaria 21, 1/2, 91-94 1973). Kopic specialized in zoohygiene and cattle nutrition. In his postgraduate studies in 1968, he analyzed the technical process and conditions of production on a large hog farm near Vinkovci. His work helped in solving a series of problems on the farm.

1/1

20 Jun 75

105

FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

14. YUGOSLAVIA

PROF R. L. TURUBATOVIC

Leipzig ARCHIV FUER EXPERIMENTELLE VETERINARMEDIZIN in English Vol 28 No 6, 1974
pp 799-800

[Abstract] Dr. Radoslov L. Turubatovic, full professor at the Veterinary Faculty in Belgrade and specialist on infectious diseases of domestic animals, died on 12 February 1974.

1/1